COLONIST WANT ADS... CENT WORD ISSUE

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX HOUSEHOLD COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXII.—No. 19 VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY DECEMBER 30 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

New Year's Gifts

Usually after Xmas we have been very low in a great many lines of goods. Knowing from past experience that at this season it is impossible to fill up for several weeks, we this year bought extra goods with the intention of holding in reserve. We have now brought this reserve stock forward, and now our stock is about as complete as before Xmas.

We have beautiful goods suitable for New Year presents at all prices.

Challener & Mitchell,
47 Government St. Jewellers.

DEWAR'S . .
SPECIAL LIQUEUR
In Fancy Jars.
Imported specially for Xmas cheer.
May be obtained from leading wine and spirit merchants . . . . . .
Hudson's Bay Co.
SOLE AGENTS.

It's a Pleasure...

To get such fine fruit as we are selling. The quality has never been better, and our prices enable you to buy the best at the prices of the cheapest. Our store is a wonderland of delicacies for your Xmas dinner. Don't miss them—

French Crystallized Fruits	35c. boz
Malaga Table Raisins	25c. lb.
Assorted French Nuts	15c. lb.
Crosse & Blackwell Plum Pudding	35c tin
New McLaren's Cheese	35c. jar
Mince Meat, 5 lb. pails	75c
Fresh Island Eggs	40c. doz
Morgan's Eastern Oysters,	75c. tin

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Stiff Hats,
JUST RECEIVED,
Henry H. Roelof's latest styles for the New Year.
Also some special lines in Neckwear for New Year Gifts. . . . . .
Sea & Gowen,
GENTS' FURNISHERS
89 Douglas Street.

Oak Hall
DOUBLE STAMPS GIVEN for this week only on all Boys' Suits, with Short Pants. We have over five hundred suits to select from, mostly new goods, just arrived direct from the manufacturer.
20 STAMPS FOR EVERY $1.
Our Prices are the Lowest.
McCANDLESS BROS.
37 Johnson St.

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert
will sell by
AUCTION
THIS DAY
At 11 a.m and 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.
Prime Turkeys and Geese.
These birds will be put up singly and will be sold without reserve. Special arrangements can be made for the sale of case lots. Now on view. Terms cash.
HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Leading Auctioneer.

Furniture.
Our next Auction sale of Fine Furniture will take place shortly. Our rooms are open daily for the receipt of consignments.

Wanted.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; also to purchase. Money to loan on chattel mortgages.
HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Leading Auctioneer.

Telephone 697.
J. F. FOULKES & CO.
REAL ESTATE and STOCK BROKERS.
500 HOUSES
..and..
LOTS FOR SALE
Before buying elsewhere see our list
AT... 35 FORT ST.

USE THE
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO'S
HUNGARIAN and "Three Star" FLOUR
FOR BREAD AND PASTRY. MILLED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
R. P. RITHET & CO., LD. WHOLESALE ...AGENTS.
Telephones 111 and 4.

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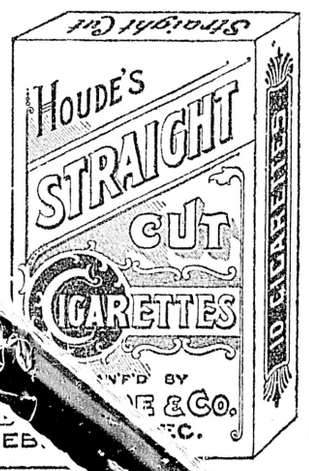

of the Brand of Cigarettes that are
Better Than The Best
MANUFACTURED BY
B. Houde & Co.
QUEBEC.

FINE WALL PAPERS.
To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.
J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

CHEAP POWER
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
From 1 horse-power up
Dynamos for Electric Lighting
FOR ISOLATED PLANTS From 10 Lights up
Canadian General Electric Company
LIMITED.
WRITE FOR PRICES Vancouver, B. C.

Sheffield Stock.
A good article is one thing; knowledge of its use is another. We can supply both.
Table Cutlery and how to use it.
Razors, Strops, etc., and how to keep them in order.
Tailors' and Dressmaking Shears and Scissors.
Pocket Knives etc., all require proper attention.
We cheerfully show you how to treat them at
Fox's 78 Government St.

AUCTION.
The City Auction Mart, 77 79, Yates St
W. Jones, Auctioneer, is instructed by public auction,
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) AT 7:30 SHARP
Continuation Sale of
Port Angeles City Lots.
Taxes fully paid. Titles good.
No reserve. W. JONES,
The City Auctioneer.
Telephone No. 294.

::AUCTION::
At Salerooms 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.,
Wednesday, January 3rd, 1900,
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
—OF—
Desirable Furniture and Effects
Particulars later.
WM. T. HARDAKER,
Telephone 693. Auctioneer.

Whole Wheat Flour.
We have the genuine article and a fine lot of Pullets and other Poultry. . . . . .
HARTMAN & CO. 58 Broad St.

FLOUR.
We still offer good pastry flour at $1,00 per sack.
Sylvester Feed Co., Ld.
City Market.

Mining Shares

2,000	WATERLOO	13
[illegible]	WINNIPEG	31
[illegible]	LITTLE CARIBOO	1½
[illegible]	[illegible]NE CHRISTO	7
[illegible]	[illegible]NOY	14
3,000	[illegible]TIVE	20
28,000	[illegible] MINES (Surprise, Texas)	1½
2,794	[illegible]	1
1,000	MO[illegible]	35
2,000	RAT[illegible] MULLE[illegible]	6¾
3,000	R[illegible] MULLE[illegible]	7
1,000	VICTORIA-TEXA[illegible]	2
5,000	VAN ANDA	3
2,000	KING (Org Denero)	
1,000	BRANDON & GOLDEN CROWN	
100	MOUNT SICKER (Lenora)	[illegible]
2,000	RAMBLER-CARIBOO	
1,000	PAYNE	1
1,000	ATHABASCA	35
1,000	CARIBOO of Camp McKinney	1 07

All Subject to Confirmation.
For quotations on all British Columbia mining stocks call at our office.
List your stocks with us.
A. W. MORE & Co.,
Stock Brokers
86 Government Street.

Dr. S. M. Hartman
DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and improved Dental Plates. All mechanical and operative dentistry guaranteed first-class. . . . . .
OFFICE: 115 Government St.

Spies In a Consulate

Pretoria Kept Well Informed With Regard to British Military Movements.

French Liner Under Suspicion of Bringing Two Guns from Madagascar.

Hint That Transvaal Secret Service Funds Corrupt Portuguese Officials.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 30.—The Times has the following, dated December 27, from Lorenzo Marques:

"Cargoes for the Transvaal have dwindled to one-fifth of the average, but large shipments are expected from Europe. In the meantime there are persistent rumors here and in Durban that guns and ammunition are smuggled through for the Boers.

"A French liner now in the harbor is said to have brought two large guns from Madagascar. The head of the customs assures me that there is absolutely no ground, however, for such a rumor. All goods, he says, are discharged, examined and despatched by daylight. So great is the stringency, according to this official, that even saddles and horseshoes are not delivered to local importers, except in small lots and under written guarantee. The same precautions are taken with reference to all contraband articles. Of course, much depends upon the competence and incorruptibility of subordinates."

The Times has a later despatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated December 28, which says: "The suspicion that the Boer intelligence department is in close touch with a foreign consulate at Pretoria is confirmed by the fact that the news of the appointment of Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief in South Africa was generally known in Pretoria on December 20, indirectly reaching Delagoa Bay from the Transvaal ten days later. Suspicion rests upon a consul who is notorious for his Boer sympathies. There is reason to believe that Pretoria is kept well informed with regard to British military movements.

"With this reference to rumors of smuggling contraband, it is significant that Major Erasmus, of the Free State artillery, is here, his arrival being coincident with that of the French liner. Considering the freedom with which the Transvaal secret service fund is spent, considerable mischief may be done unless cargoes are inspected by British searchers who understand foreign bills of lading. It is felt here that all mining and other machinery should be stopped, owing to the possibility of hoodwinking the officials.

"The consul who represents the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in Lorenzo Marques still continues to act in the same capacity for Holland."

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Generous Contributions in Aid of Their Movement—Hint From the War Office.

London, Dec. 30.—The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, brother-in-law of Lord Lansdowne, says the war office would countenance a scheme to enroll volunteers in a sort of preparatory stage in order to learn drills and the like.

The number of members of the House of Commons who have offered to go to the front threatens to seriously affect the government side.

The Rothschilds have donated £2,000 to the Buckinghamshire Volunteer fund. It is estimated that £200,000 will be contributed privately to Volunteer funds throughout the country. Already the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers exceeds £500,000.

STOPPAGE OF FOODSTUFFS.

Discussion of Question Whether They May Properly Be Treated as Contraband.

London, Dec. 30.—Lord Rosebery writes as follows to the Times: "There are disquieting intimations which appear to point to our government having treated foodstuffs as contraband of war. As this is a matter of supreme importance, I venture to address this line to you in the hope that it may elicit an authoritative statement on the subject."

The Times, commenting editorially upon Lord Rosebery's letter, says: "Too little is known to justify any valid inference to be drawn. An occasion might arise when foodstuffs would be regarded as contraband, while others would not, if the latter were intended for non-combatants. There might, for instance, be good grounds for treating canned meat as contraband and flour as legitimate food.

After admitting that it would be advisable to create a precedent which might some day be invoked against us, the article concludes as follows: "We fully share the view that no serious change of policy should occur without cogent reasons and ample consideration, we cannot but ask ourselves whether, in the event of Great Britain being engaged in a war, the action, either of the enemy or even of neutral powers, in a matter upon which such great divergence of opinion still exists, is likely to be governed by any precedent we or any one else may have set in the past, rather than by the immediate interests of the moment."

Caution.—Beware of substitutes for Pain-Killer. There is nothing "just as good." Unequalled for cuts, sprains and bruises. Internally for all bowel disorders. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

ATTACK FROM MAFEKING

British Make Valorous But Unsuccessful Assault on a Boer Fort.

Pretoria, Tuesday, Dec. 26.—Commandant Smyman reports as follows from Molopo:

"On Monday morning the enemy from Mafeking attacked one of our forts in force with cannon, Maxims and an armored train, and so persistently that there was fighting right on the walls of the fort. But we have retained our fort. The British loss is reported as 55."

The other commanders report "All quiet," with the exception of the usual bombardment of Ladysmith.

Gen. Lucas Meyer has recovered and returned to the front.

Kimberley Tests Enemy.

Small British Force Reconnoitre and Draw Heavy Fire from Boers.

Who Reveal Their [illegible] and Ability to Quickly Call Reinforcements.

By Associated Press.

Kimberley, Friday, Dec. 22, via Modder River, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—Before dawn to-day a detachment of the mounted forces, with artillery and light infantry, moved out in a westerly direction. Boer artillery from Kamperdam opened fire at Otto's Kopje, Kimberley fort replying with twenty shells.

The British force reconnoitered outposts along Laseratto Ridge, the Boer patrols retreating. Having accomplished this and having discovered reinforcements approaching from Wimbledon Ridge, Col. Chamier, with Royal Artillery, exchanged a dozen shells. As soon as the guns could be limbered up some 500 Boers poured in a heavy fire from their earthworks. The British finally retiring with the loss of one horse.

The movement showed the Boers were still keeping three guns in the vicinity of Kimberley and are able to summon reinforcements rapidly. It also showed their proneness to vacate a position immediately when weaker than the opposing forces.

BOERS WAR ON KAFFIRS

Attack and Capture With Small Loss Position Strongly Fortified by Natives.

Pretoria, Tuesday, Dec. 26—(Via Lorenzo Marques, Thursday, Dec. 28)—Commandant Swart reports from the laager at Alowyn's Kop, near Zorust, that he had an engagement on Friday, December 22, with Kaffirs in the neighborhood of Derderpoort. The Kaffirs occupied a strongly fortified ridge, and were well prepared for emergencies. After heavy fighting the burghers captured the Kaffir position, losing three killed and five wounded.

London, Dec. 30.—The reported engagement with Kaffirs is very vague and cannot be explained pending the arrival of later despatches.

SCARED OF METHUEN'S MEN.

Boers Show Panic in Causeless Firing—Their Position Becoming Intolerable.

London, Dec. 30.—The Modder River correspondent of the Times, referring to the scare [illegible] firing of the Boers, says: "Their nervousness causes much amusement to the British. It is quite certain that half the Boer force is employed watching by day and the other half by night. Probably the consequent weariness, with the scarcity of water and the presence of fever, will render the Boer positions intolerable. Their present action is due either to a scare, or to a wish to cover a retirement.

GREAT GUNS FOR AFRICA.

London, Dec. 30.—The Daily Mail asserts that several guns have been removed from the forts at Plymouth by night, and that these will be sent to Capetown.

TWO THOUSAND REBELS.

London, Dec. 30.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily News says: "A leading resident of Vryburg who was released by the Boers saw 2,000 colonials from Griqualand West. He says colonial faces are to be seen everywhere in the Boer ranks."

Ladysmith Pressed.

Boer Shell Fire Becoming Very Damaging and Laagers Moved Nearer.

Buller's Forces Prepare for Important Move While Enemy Draw Off.

Artillery Reinforcements Now on Hand But Frontal Attack Not Looked for.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 30, 5 a.m.—The latest special despatches from Chieveley Camp hint at some important movement as imminent. This is interpreted to mean that Gen. Buller contemplates a renewal of his attempt to relieve Ladysmith. It is reported by the same despatches that the Boers have now retired to the north bank of the Tugela river, being afraid that the swollen river may bar their retreat. They are also moving the laagers nearer Ladysmith, probably with the intention of putting further [illegible] on the garrison, which now seems to be suffering prettily heavily from the bombardment.

It is [illegible], however, to conceive that Gen. Buller [illegible] make another frontal attack, especially now that the river is rising, and an additional indication that this is not his purpose is the fact that he has removed his headquarters back to Frere.

The Boer movements [illegible] from the Tugela are quite in accordance with the enemy's usual plan of securing a safe line of retreat.

It is known that further artillery is due to arrive for Gen. Buller, but the belief here is that his force even then will be too weak.

The Times publishes the following despatch from Chieveley Camp dated December 24: "Parties of Boers approached to-day within three miles of Chieveley Camp, threatening our watering parties, who are compelled to go some two miles owing to the scarcity of water. It is reported that the Ladysmith garrison made a sortie on Thursday and captured a hill."

Ladysmith, Sunday, Dec. 24 (via Pietermaritzburg)—Gen. White has had a slight attack of fever but he is now convalescent.

The Boer shell fire has been very damaging recently. On Friday one shell killed six men and wounded nine. The same missile killed 14 horses. Another just missed the Fifth Lancers' lines, slightly wounding six officers. Several shells have fallen close to Gen. White's hut, compelling the removal of his headquarters to another point.

It is reported that Gen. Joubert is again in command of the Boers here. The military authorities appear confident but they are very reticent. Boers have been observed moving northward and westward in large numbers.

DELAGOA BAY DISCUSSED.

Destined Ultimately to Be British Possession but Not Politic to Make Change Now.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—The Neueste Nachrichten questions the right of Great Britain to confiscate gold ingots which are being transported from the Transvaal to Europe. It says it regards the discussion in the English press concerning Delagoa Bay as purely tentative, as Great Britain has given no signs that she will infringe on neutral territory.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The reports that the Boer authorities have threatened to reduce the rations of the British prisoners at Pretoria in case Great Britain stops the entry of food supplies at Delagoa Bay is not borne out by the official communications of United States Consul Hollis at Pretoria. The entire tenor of the official report goes to show that there need be no apprehension that such a threat will be put into effect.

New York, Dec. 29.—Commenting on the official denials concerning the secret treaty between Germany, England and Portugal, the Tribune's London correspondent declares that the story is not all smoke, adding: "Well-informed diplomatists are convinced that Germany will enlarge her colonial possessions in some quarter at the end of the war, and will have a free hand in the future in Asia Minor or elsewhere. It is also believed that the future of the Portuguese African possessions was discussed at the foreign office with the German ambassador a year ago, and again by the Emperor and Mr. Chamberlain a few weeks ago, and it may be premature to carry out the arrangements at present, the shrewdest diplomatists forecaste the ultimate occupation of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain and the extension of German East Africa southward to the Zambesi."

...TWO BIT...
BRIAR PIPES.
IN SHOW WINDOWS.
AT HARRY SALMON'S
THE CORNER.

Mines Paying Boers' War Bill.

Transvaal Makes New Levy of From Thirty to Fifty Per Cent. of Output.

Gatacre Re-opens Important Colliery—Railway Connection Around Ladysmith.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 29.—The Transvaal government has promulgated a new gold tax by which individuals and companies working their own mines are taxed 30 per cent. of the output, while mines worked by the government will pay 50 per cent.; suspended mines will pay 30 per cent. on their probable output calculated on three months' working, and reducing works will pay 30 per cent. of their net profits. The law is retrospective to October 11.

IN GATACRE'S DISTRICT.

Advises from Capetown dated December 24 say an investigation shows that the reported disaffection among the Dutch in the Victoria West district has been overdrawn.

A despatch received by the war office, dated Capetown, December 28, says there is no change in the situation so far as Generals French and Gatacre are concerned.

Capetown, Dec. 29.—A despatch from Cradack reports heavy firing in the direction of Stormberg. It is supposed this is connected with Gen. Gatacre's attempt to reopen communication with the Indwe collieries.

London, Dec. 29.—The war office has received this despatch:

"Capetown, Dec. 28.—The Indwe colliery line is now working again."

AT LADYSMITH.

Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Ladysmith dated December 22 says:

"The Boers have mounted another howitzer on Surprise Hill, replacing the gun captured in the sortie of the Rifle Brigade. They show no signs of assaulting the town. The total casualties to date are 70 killed and 236 wounded."

Pretoria, Dec. 25.—Gen. Schalkburger reports on December 23 that trains are running to Colenso, indicating that the Boer have built a connection around Ladysmith.

MODDER RIVER.

Pretoria, Dec. 25.—Gen. Cronje reports from the Modder River on December 24 that the Boers captued two British forts at Kuruman on December 17.

It is rumored that Gen. Methuen's big naval gun has exploded.

STALE NEWS.

London, Dec. 29.—A war office despatch from Col. Baden-Powell dated December 12 announces the safe arrival of Lady Sarah Wilson, and reports the health and spirits of the garrison very satisfactory.

GEN. ROBERTS' POPULARITY.

London, Dec. 29.—Despatches from all parts of South Africa emphasize the great enthusiasm occasioned by the appointment of Gen. Roberts and Gen. Kitchener. The soldiers anticipate from the presence of "Bobs" everything from succes in battle to cheaper beer.

MONEY FOR FRENCH FLEET.

Four Hundred Million Francs to Be Spent in Five or Six Years.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The government will submit to the chamber of deputies at the beginning of January a bill providing for the defence of the French coasts and colonies, and to increase the strength of the fleet. This does not involve an increase in the expenditures. The cost of the defence of the coasts and colonies is estimated at 120,000,000 francs, spread over two and a half years. This sum will be provided for by 50,000,000 francs annually set aside to pay off certain bonds, and which become free this year by the final payment of those bonds.

The expense of the increase of the fleet will be met by utilizing 55,000,000 francs of the 105,000,000 francs annually devoted to the construction of new vessels. At the end of two years the whole 105,000,000 francs can be devoted to the new naval programme.

The total outlay, which is estimated at 400,000,000 francs, will provide, it is understood, for the construction of twelve first-class ironclads, several torpedo boat destroyers and a large number of torpedo boats. Already the press denounces the scheme as "inadequate."

La Patrie says: "It is tantamount to a rejection of the proposal of M. Lockroyd (former French minister of marine) to expend 500,000,000 francs for the immediate reconstruction of the French navy, because the present scheme only asks that 400,000,000 francs be expended within the next six years, while the building of the proposed ironclads will take almost as long."

NEWFOUNDLAND LOBSTERS.

French Modus Vivendi May Be Extended Not to Add to British Embarrassments.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 29.—The modus vivendi respecting the Newfoundland French shore lobster fishery will expire December 31. Serious trouble will arise on the coast if this agreement is not renewed. The British government is now anxious regarding the action the colonial authorities propose to take. It is likely that the colony will agree to compromise the question, in view of the British difficulties in South Africa.

BLIZZARD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Worst in Years Reported with Four Feet of Snow on the Level.

Corry, Pa., Dec. 29.—A terrific blizzard, the worst in years, has been raging in Northwestern Pennsylvania for the past 24 hours and still continues. About eighteen inches of snow has fallen and with that already on the ground makes the depth on the level four feet. All the railways are suffering. On all roads huge snow ploughs are working but fail to keep the track clear.

POISONING TRIAL.

New York, Dec. 29.—Late this afternoon Recorder Goff adjourned court on the trial of Roland B. Molineaux, until next Thursday, on account of New Year holidays. Nothing of importance was elicited to-day.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

VOLUNTEERS FOR AFRICA.

Hundreds of Canadians in the United States Make Offers to Dominion Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Col. Hutcheson of Nashville, Tenn., sends an offer to the government to furnish 200 trained soldiers to serve with the Canadians in South Africa. The offer of 500 men has also been received from Chicago.

It is not improbable that the Canadian artillery men for South Africa will be provided with roughrider hats instead of helmets, owing to some difficulty in getting the latter.

STEELE OR HERCHMER?

Conflicting Reports as to Command of Western Division of Mounted Infantry.

Ottawa, Dec. 29—An Associated Press representative was informed this afternoon that the mounted rifles of the contingent will be divided into two regiments, the one drawn from points east of Manitoba to be under Col. Lessard, and the Northwest Mounted Police to be a separate regiment under Commissioner Herchmer, with Col. Steele second in command.

The Pomeranian will sail from Halifax five days later than the Laurentian and Montezuma, which carry the artillery and one regiment of mounted rifles, and are intended to leave on the 15th of January. She will take the balance of the mounted rifles.

The postal corps will, it is learned, be composed of smart, young unmarried men.

Regina, Dec. 29.—The announcement that Major Steele is to command the Western men has given great satisfaction. In regard to the rumor that Major Steele would take the second command if Commissioner Herchmer would take first, all that is known here is that Commissioner Herchmer has not had the command offered him and it is extremely unlikely he would accept any position that would at all stand in the way of Major Steele.

TO CATCH FILIBUSTERS.

Two Fleet Vessels From Halifax Detailed to Watch Suspected Craft.

Halifax, Dec. 29.—A report is current that one or two vessels of the British North Atlantic fleet now at Bermuda will be detailed for patrol duty on the South Atlantic coasts to watch for filibusters from the United States. A vessel reported called at the dockyard and was told that none of the officials could possibly import any information for the public while Great Britain is at war with another power. Detection would meet with the prompt dismissal of any employee. It was learned that the fleet at Bermuda has been cabled instructions but nothing could be ascertained as to the nature of them beyond the fact that if the United States government failed to prevent any violation of neutrality laws, vessels will keep watch for any craft conveying contraband of war for the Boers. An official interviewed believed the United States government would enforce the neutrality laws but should America neglect to do so then two cruisers would in all probability be employed for patrol service.

WHALE RUNS AGROUND.

Quebec Community Excited by Unusual Find in St. Lawrence River.

Quebec, Dec. 29.—Andrew Cyr, a farmer of Mary, county of Bonaventure, happened to be walking on the beach of the river a few days ago when he discovered in the water a short distance from land a large animal which seemed to be alive. On closer examination it proved to be a whale which had got into shallow water and run aground. Mr. Cyr immediately aroused his neighbors and at low tide the animal was after considerable difficulty and danger despatched.

PARLIAMENT CALLED.

And No Prospect of General Elections Until After the Usual Session.

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—An extra of the Canada Gazette was issued this afternoon calling parliament for the despatch of business on February 1.

The Toronto World's Montreal special says: "All electoral agitation should cease and not be resumed before next spring. This is what Premier Laurier tells the readers of a Quebec organ, as no appeal to the people will be made at present. Pacaud, after having, so it is alleged, interviewed Laurier, wrote an article in Le Soleil, headed: 'There will be no general election now.'"

TORONTO MAYORALTY.

Clarke's Friends Think It a Sure Thing Against the Perennial Candidate.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—The mayoralty campaign has proceeded briskly all week, and practically closed to-night with a meeting in Massey hall for E. F. Clarke and two meetings in smaller halls for E. A. Macdonald. Clarke's meeting was a failure in point of attendance, not more than 1,000 people being in the hall, holding 5,000. The election takes place on Monday.

CANADIAN RED CROSS.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—The council of the Canadian Red Cross Society is considering a proposal to send a commissioner to South Africa to superintend the care of Canadian sick and wounded.

VILLE MARIE FRAUDS.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Herbert, teller of the defunct Ville Marie bank, was arraigned in the police court this morning. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial on Tuesday next.

TALKING POLITICS.

Gananoque, Dec. 29.—Hon. G. E. Foster, ex-minister of finance, addressed a meeting of Conservatives last night. His speech was devoted to the usual criticisms of the Liberal government.

BIG NEW YORK FIRE.

New York, Dec. 29.—The seven-story buildings at Nos. 425 to 435 East 24th street occupied principally by the wall paper factory of William Campbell & Co., were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is fully $500,000.

E. V. SMALLEY DEAD.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.—E. V. Smalley, editor of the Northwestern Magazine and secretary of the National Sound Money League, died suddenly to-night.

Mail Steamer In Peril.

Big German Liner Stranded in Terrific Gale Off English Coast.

Tugs and Lifeboats Urgently Called For But Move Out With Great Difficulty.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 30.—A large German mail steamer, whose name has not yet ascertained, has gone aground during a terrific gale in East Bay, about a quarter of a mile off Dungeness, the southern extremity of Kent. Heavy seas are breaking over the vessel, and the lifeboats are unable to reach her. Fears are entertained for the safety of the passengers. It is believed that the grounded steamer is one of the Hamburg-American liners.

Late reports are that the position of the stranded liner is very serious. Tugs and lifeboats were urgently requisitioned from Dover and Folkestone, but they had the utmost difficulty in getting off, owing to the gale. The signals of distress were observed on the Sang Head lightship.

CHURCHILL'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Escaped Correspondent Says That Boer Forces Are Greatly Weakened by Desertions.

New York, Dec. 29.—Winston Churchill, cabling to the World, says that although the Boers are confident, they want to return to their farms, and complain bitterly of hardships in the field.

Although the total Boer loss probably does not exceed 2,000, batches of deserters from the commandos are daily brought back to the front by the police. The last reserves have been called out, and the only burghers remaining on the farms are those who are unfit or have bribed the officials.

The food supplies are no large and latterly the crops have suffered terribly from locusts. The tight British grip on Delagoa Bay must be felt also.

Reviewing the general situation he says it is foolish not to recognize that the British are fighting a formidable and terrible adversary of high qualities. The burghers increase their efficiency and their government, although vilely corrupt, devotes its whole energy to military operations. Time is, however, on the British side, and must eventually weaken the Republic.

London, Dec. 29.—A despatch from Lorenzo Marques dated December 23 says a curious story is current, emanating from Boer sources, that Matt Steyn, brother of the president of the Orange Free State, and 800 Free Staters, have definitely refused to continue the war.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

London, Dec. 29—The Prince of Wales has accepted the chief colonelcy of the Imperial Yeomanry and has contributed £100 for the use of the organization.

COMPOSER STRICKEN.

Vienna, Dec. 29.—Millocker, the composer, is suffering from a paralytic stroke. His condition is critical.

REVOLUTION ENDED.

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 29.—The Fernandez revolution can be said to be ended. Fernandez is fleeing with two hundred men to the Colombia boundary. Government troops and the minister of war, Gen. Pulido, are back at Caracas.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDS.

London, Dec. 29.—Sir Charles Howard Vincent has been appointed to command the infantry division of the city of London Imperial Regiment.

William Waldorf Astor has subscribed £1,000 to the Buckinghamshire fund to equip the Yeomanry.

McGILL LOSES TO NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 29.—The international hockey match between McGill University team of Montreal and the New York Athletic Club, played at the St. Nicholas rink here to-night, was won by the New Yorkers after a close and exciting game, the score standing 4 to 3.

PERSONAL.

D. Burns, the cattle dealer, is a guest at the Victoria.

Miss Ramsay, of Nanaimo, is a guest at the Oriental.

P. J. Hickey and son, of Sandon, are at the Driard.

A. C. Martin and wife returned last evening from Vancouver.

E. W. Shirk and Joshua Green, of Seattle, are at the Victoria.

G. Koenig, of the Shawnigan Lake hotel, is registered at the Victoria.

W. E. Green, of the Windsor hotel, Nanaimo, is a guest at the Victoria.

George E. McDonald, architect, of Vancouver, is spending a holiday in this city.

Miss Pemberton and Mr. W. Pemberton returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.

W. C. Reynolds, superintendent of the Hayes mine, Alberni, is in the city on a visit to his family.

S. M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Co., Nanaimo, is a guest at the Driard.

At Fresno, Cal., yesterday, Mr. Alexander Dunsmuir was united in marriage to Mrs. Josephine Wallace.

R. G. Shier, who recently lost a store and hotel at Fort Steele by fire, is at the Victoria with his family. He intends settling in Victoria.

G. Macgowan and D. A. Smith, of Vancouver, returned last evening from an extended trip through California. They leave for home to-night.

J. H. B. Rickaby, C. A. Holland, A. Heathorn, J. H. S. Matson, Gideon Hicks and Robert Jamieson were among the Victorians returning from the Mainland last evening.

Frank Miles, a mining man having large interests in Alaska, spent Thursday in Victoria. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Brook, and Miss Beattie, of Seattle. He leaves for the North on the City of Seattle to-night, completing his third round trip between Dawson and New York since June 1 last.

Fine lot of Xmas Cigars. Call and see them. Meiss & Co.

DAWSON STATISTICS.

Ten Thousand Miners' Licenses, Five Hundred Quartz Claims, Forty-Five Hydraulic Leases.

From the Yukon Sun.

Judging from the number of free miners' licenses issued at the Dawson office during the past year, there are now over ten thousand men directly and indirectly engaged in the pursuit of extracting the precious metal from nature's storehouses in this district. The exact number of such licenses from November 1, 1898, to November 1, 1899, was 10,018, including duplicates of those lost or destroyed. As many licenses are issued at different points, it is probable that the number now in force in the entire district is materially in excess of ten thousand.

During the twelve months just ended there were issued 11,349 placer mining grants, of which number 4,967 were for original locations, 5,161 were renewals of extent grants, and 1,221 were for relocations—i. e., grants for claims which had been previously located, but titles to which were declared forfeited because of failure of representative work or for other causes. There was filed a total of 1,705 re-location applications, about 30 per cent. of which were refused because of insufficient proof as to validity of alleged claims of forfeiture.

The total number of quartz claims which had been granted in the Dawson district up to and including November 7, 1899, is 525. As these grants are for 1,500x1,500 feet each, it will be perceived that a vast area in the aggregate is covered by these locations. As an illustration of the accelerating growth of interest in this branch of mining, it may be stated that of the entire number of locations made up to the 7th of the present month, nearly two-thirds were made during the last three months. Of this last number 63 were made in August, 102 in September, 103 in October, and 69 from November 1 to November 7. No stronger evidence could be afforded than this that quartz mining is booming in this field—prospecting at least. Up to date annual assessment work had been performed only on 79 of these claims, whilst application for final crown grant has been made for four only.

In the matter of hydraulic concessions there have been filed about 245 applications, covering nearly 830 miles. Not more than 45 final grants have been thus far issued, and only two have been formally refused. There are thus pending at this date about 200 of these applications, 35 of which have been conditionally granted.

An idea of the immense proportions of the volume of business transacted in the recorder's office may be gleaned from the fact that since the 1st of last May no fewer than 7,350 instruments, effecting the title of mining claims, have been filed for record. The vast majority of these were presumably bills of sale, but the number includes instruments of all kinds, mortgages, contracts, etc.

From the foregoing figures, taken together with the Sun's recently published and quite accurate estimate of the number of men actually engaged in mining in the various localities in this district, our readers may form a good idea of the mining situation in this region. That the results of the season's activity will be a largely increased output of the precious metal can hardly be doubted.

BORN.

BERKS—On 28th instant, at 12 South Turner street, the wife of R. B. Berks, of a son.

MARRIED.

DORAN—VEECH—December 27, at Sooke, by Rev. W. E. H. Ellison, Ada, daughter of M. Veech, to John Doran, of Victoria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL THE LADY who has fur overcoat for sale at Soupals' call at once? d30

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Seven rooms. Apply "M.T.," this office. d30

FURNISHED ROOMS and Private Board. 54 Quadra street. d28

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Apply 52 Rae street. d27

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. d24

TO LET—Office; ground floor; good situation; reasonable rent. "Rent," Colonist office. d16

TO LET—Furnished rooms, on car line, with or without breakfast. Mrs. Greig, 117 Menzies street. d3

TO LET—Furnished house on South Turner street. For particulars and rent apply to A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. n21.

Cannery Manager.

Applications, in writing, for the position of cannery manager are invited by the undersigned.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE,
Agents.
Wharf Street.

Victoria, 28th December, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lots 503A, 504A and 505A, and of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lot 890A, all of the said lots being situate in Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia. Plans of each of the said wharves and descriptions of each of the said sites have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1899.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and for William T. L. Mount, A. C. Mount, Helen G. Jones, Ethel M. Helmcken, and Richard Jones, the owners of Lot 890A.

RICHARD JONES,
Agent.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

New Year's Night

Wm. E. Nankeville

Presents that Grand and Beautiful Play, The Idyl of the Arkansas Hills,

"HUMAN HEARTS"

The Companion and Successor to

"Shore Acres"

By an exceptionally strong company. With special scenery for every act and exactly as produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York City, Three Hundred Consecutive Nights.

Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

Bankrupt Stock OF BOOTS and SHOES

Selling Cheap

JEWELL BLOCK, COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

KINGSTON ST. Two-storey dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1900. $300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

CHATHAM ST. Cottage and double front lot, $1000. $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

PAPRY ST. James Bay. Four two-story dwellings, always let, producing $25 per month. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DALLAS ROAD AND MONTREAL ST. Bungalow and small two-storey house in rear, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FORT ST. Two-story dwelling, lot 60x120, well situated, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COOK ST. AND KINGS ROAD. Lots $250 to $400, small monthly payments, no interest. Fine chance to procure a home. Apply 40 Government St. n11

M'CLURE STREET. 5-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COLLINSON ST. Running through to Beechy st., ½ lot. 5-roomed cottage $900. $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RITHET ST. Lot 45x130 and 5-roomed bungalow for $1400. $200 cash and balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FOURTH ST. 2½ acres. Has been under cultivation. Price $2000. $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

WILKINSON RD. 12 acres, dwelling, barns, etc., all under cultivation, $3000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RICHMOND AND COWAN AVE. One acre under cultivation; fruit, etc. Two-story modern dwelling, $2500. $250 cash and $250 per annum, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres containing evidence of coal. $750; terms, apply 40 Government street. n22

KANE STREET. Lot and three houses, all rented, $3600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

BROAD AND PANDORA STS. Lot 30x120 open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NIAGARA ST. 1½-acre lot and two-story dwelling. $1500. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St n11

CADBORO BAY ROAD. 3½ acres, near Exhibition Buildings, $1050. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ST. LOUIS ST. House and lot open to offer. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RICHARDSON ST. Full lot and seven-roomed cottage, $2000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HARRISON ST. Lot and nice cottage, $1750. $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT AND JOHN STREETS—Two lots; fine 2-storey dwelling; large new barn; cheap at $2,750; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. n28

STRAWBERRY VALE. 42½ acres all fenced, 4 miles from city; principal portion under cultivation. Dwelling, barns, etc. $5000. $500 down, balance on time, interest 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FORT AND VIEW STS. Four lots, either together or single, open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT ST. Cor. Pembrook St. Two lots open to offer, sale or lease, on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HUMBOLDT STREET. One lot, with water front, open to offer, sale or lease. Apply 40 Government St. n11

THE ARM. 1½ acres cleared, water front, fine site for bungalow; electric light, and water pipes running past premises. Whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. $3000. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SOMENOS DIST. 160 acres. Two miles from Station, $600. Terms, if necessary. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SAHTLAM DIST. 160 acres, near Duncans, 30 acres cleared. Trunk road and never-failing stream runs through property. $1000. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NORTH SAANICH. 350 acres. 70 acres under cultivation. Good soil, near sea. Strong evidence of coal on this land; $8000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—Near Lagoon half mile from sea. 100 acres for $500. This is extremely cheap. Apply 40 Government street. n11

QUAMICHAN DIST. 220 acres. Three miles from Duncans Station. Good soil. Stream of water on this property. Suitable for milk ranch or fruit farm. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SOOKE. 377 acres; 80 acres under crop, fenced. Fine buildings. $15000. One of the best farms on the Island. Apply 40 Government St. n11

JORDAN MEADOWS. Fine farm, well stocked, for sale or lease. Terms on application at 40 Government St. n11

A WHOLE ISLAND. Off Sidney. 60 acres, two-story building, etc.; coal croppings. $1200. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ROSS BAY. 10 acres cleared, ready for cultivation; sea frontage. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

VICTORIA WEST—Russell and Mary Sts.: Two fine building lots at assessed value. Terms if necessary. Apply 40 Government St. d21

ESQUIMALT ROAD. 2½ acres cleared and fenced, corner. $3500. Subdivided into town lots, this should sell well. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GORGE ROAD. Four acres and two-story dwelling with all modern conveniences. Fine view. Very suitable home. $12500. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

OUTER WHARF. Three lots, with water frontage. Good location for factory or ship yard. $5500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

JOHNSON STREET, Below Government, three-storey brick with basement, lot 60x120, easy terms. Price $40,000. All let. Apply 40 Government St.

$500. Cash and Nine annual payments of $500 each will buy a fine two-storey house in Montreal Street, with sea frontage. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS. One acre, $3500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$550. Cash and Five annual installments of $500 will buy a two-storey dwelling and three lots on car line, Victoria West. Apply 40 Government St.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$1000. Cash and Twelve annual payments of $500 each, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, will purchase a full lot, principal street with three-storey house, modern conveniences, well adapted for private lodging house. Apply 40 Government St.

$250. Cash and Eight annual payments of $250 each (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy a dwelling and two lots on Bayn Street. Apply 40 Government St.

LADNERS LANDING—66 acres underdrained and cultivated; two-storey dwelling, barns, orchard, etc.; price $9,600. Finest soil in the province, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. d5

GOVERNMENT AND BAY STREETS—Store and dwelling; fine site for family grocer. Open to offer; easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. no15

COR. LANGLEY & BROUGHTON STS.—Two lots, $10,000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

JOHNSON STREET—Above Douglas, lot 60x120, three-storey brick and basement 60x100, well located for Factory of any kind, only $10,000. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

OAK BAY AVENUE. Just below Rockland Avenue. Four lots, $1,200, your own terms. Apply 40 Government St.

2½ ACRES. Near Jubilee Hospital, all cleared ready for plough, $1,500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$250 CASH and Five annual installments of $500 (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy two-storey house, with all modern conveniences, and lot 60x100 near Christ church. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. FORT AND VANCOUVER STS. Cottage and Two lots. $3,500, terms. Apply 40 Government St.

CHATHAM ST. Near Cook Street. Lot 60x120. Cottage, 6 rooms, $1,100. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. YATES AND COOK STS. Two-storey dwelling, $3,500. $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

OAK BAY. Cottage and eight lots; high ground, facing the sea. Price $2,100; easy terms; monthly payments. Apply 40 Government St. n28

VICTORIA WEST. Fine building lots on Russell and Mary streets, at assessed values. Apply 40 Government St. d30

Stores and offices to let in all parts of the city. Farms for sale in all parts of the Province. Call and see our list of properties for sale and to rent. B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, 40 Government street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Two rooms for housekeeping; walking distance; no children. State price and location. Address F. A. Schwabe, General Delivery, City. d30

WANTED—Teacher for the Galiano Island public school. Duties to commence at once. H. Macklin, Secretary Board of Trustees, Galiano, B. C. d29

WANTED—A woman for plain cooking and general housework; wages $20 per month. Apply 40 Government street. d27

WANTED—Two gentlemen to back with advertiser who has well furnished, comfortable 8-roomed house, with large garden, lawn, etc. Address "C.," Colonist office. d23

CASH for acceptable ideas; state if patented. Address The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. d29

WANTED—Immediately, furnished, also unfurnished houses to rent; clients waiting. W. Jones, City Auction Mart, 73 Yates street. d17

WANTED—Positions for two bandsmen of Fifth Regiment C.A. Apply to F. B. Gregory, Lt.-Col.

WANTED—To rent, nicely furnished house; good location. Mrs. Stevens, Colonist. d15

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres; hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. Railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

TURKEYS AND GEESE—Also a few roasted ones at cost price. Come early and get the best. Sausage meat for stuffing. Robert Eccles, Provisions, City Market. d30

FOR SALE—A number of cows and heifers, one cow being fresh calved; one thoroughbred Berkshire sow in pig; one heavy spring cart and one light spring cart; one mower; a quantity of good seed peas and other articles. Apply Johns Bros., Douglas street. d29

FOR SALE—Light spring wagon, with good cover, cheap. 31 Haywood avenue. d28

FOR SALE—A bargain. 5-room cottage, with bathroom, hot and cold water attached. Apply to Wm. Drysdale, 128 North Park street. d20

HORSE—Saddle and driving, 7 years old, has carried lady, sound, good jumper and fast; also ladies' or gents' saddles, nearly new. Humphrey, Balmoral Hotel. d22

FOR SALE—The steamer Alarm, 34 tons burden, fitted with fine compound engines. For particulars apply Wm. Turpel, Central Shipyard. d19

FOR SALE—Leave orders at Burt's Grocery, 119 Fort street, for good dry wood, at city prices. Tel. 178. d16

FOR SALE—A complete assay plant; a bargain. Terms to responsible party. Cuthbert & Co. d10

HOPS! HOGS!—Or dairy prairie land, 244 acres, half mile frontage, on Fraser river, cheap. Also choice building lots on Stanley avenue. Wm. Andean. d12

MOUNT NEWTON PROPERTY for sale or to lease. One place containing cottage and 65 acres of land; other hotel with 95 acres. Apply S. Sandover, North Saanich. d9.

FOR SALE—A fine gasoline launch, 35 ft. long by 6 ft. beam, with 12 h.p. motor; also a 8 h.p. gasoline marine engine; all in good working order. Apply at The Schanke Machine Works, New Westminster, B.C.

FOR SALE—Houses and vacant lots in all parts of the city. We have one of the finest lists of property for sale in town. Call and examine our list before purchasing elsewhere. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. n21

FOR SALE—Two or three of the most desirable building lots in city, with a frontage of 112 feet on the Dallas Road. Address A. C. West, Adelphi Building.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Between Rae street and Invermay Nursery, a silver umbrella handle. Suitable reward at Colonist office. d30

FOUND—In Christ Church Cathedral on Christmas Day, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Apply Rectory. d30

LOST—A cheque by Provincial Government on Bank B. C., for one hundred and fifty dollars, payable to A. McDonald order, for salary as Road Superintendent for November, 1899. Payment has been stopped at the bank. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the cheque to A. W. Smith, Driard Hotel. d30

LOST—Medium-sized dark brindle-colored cow, aged. Finder will please notify the Victoria Truck & Dray Co. d30

LOST—On Saturday between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., a lady's gold watch, with blue enamel on the face of the dial, initialled "H. S. P." Ten dollars reward will be paid upon delivery of same to Colonist office. d24.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, Labor hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. Taylor, secretary.

Municipal Notice.

Election of School Trustees.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid City, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1900, from 12 (noon) to 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing four persons as members of the Board of Trustees for Victoria City School District.

Any person being a householder in the School District, and being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified by the "Public Schools Act" to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said School District, is eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee.

The mode of Nomination of Candidates shall be as follows:

The Candidates shall be Nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the Nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1900, in the Court Room, at the City Hall, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., at which time and place each Elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor, will be entitled to cast his vote for four (4) candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only cast one vote for any such candidate, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand, at Victoria, British Columbia, the 28th day of December, 1899.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

Municipal Notice.

Municipal Elections 1900.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall, in the aforesaid City on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1900, from 12 (noon) to 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor or Aldermen.

The mode of Nomination of Candidates shall be as follows:

The Candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the Nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1900, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., in the manner following:

For the office of Mayor, in the Court Room of the City Hall, aforesaid.

For the office of Alderman for the North Ward, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

For the office of Alderman for the Central Ward, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street.

For the office of Alderman for the South Ward, at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as the Mayor of the City of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the nomination, registered owner in the Land Registry Office of land or real property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of One Thousand Dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

The persons qualified to be nominated for, and elected as Alderman of the City of Victoria shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under any law, and have been for the six months next preceding the day of nomination the registered owner in the Land Registry Office of land or real property in the City of Victoria of the assessed value on the last Municipal Assessment Roll of Five Hundred Dollars, or more, over and above any registered incumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, the 28th day of December, 1899.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Returning Officer.

Piano For Sale.

HIGHEST GRADE, UPRIGHT GRAND

Big reduction for cash, or will be sold on time.

B.C. PRINTING AND ENG. CORP., LD., Province Building.

Finance and Commerce

Holiday Trade Generally Was the Most Satisfactory for Many Years.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEWS.

New York, Dec. 29.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Holiday quiet and stocktaking impart an appearance of dullness to general distributive trade, broken, however, by fair activity in re-order business to fill up stocks depleted by the heaviest holiday trade that has even been experienced. Anticipation of spring trade wants has given a more than ordinary active appearance to business in dry goods in New York, while in industrial lines the effects of manufacturers to keep up with filled order books is resulting in unusually active operations. In Iron and Steel, seasonable quiet as regards new business is observable, but unabated activity on earlier booked orders is reported. For the year, failures are the smallest in number for seventeen years past.

Seasonable quiet in Canadian wholesale trade is noted, but holiday business has been the best for years. Collections at Montreal were affected by lack of snow. Money is tight, but regular commercial borrowers can get accommodation at old rates, discrimination being against call loans on collateral. Business in the Maritime provinces has been moderate and holiday trade was not up to expectations. British Columbia Christmas trade has been heavy, though prices are reported cut owing to keen competition, and collections are only fair. Toronto reports wholesale trade slow, but holiday trade returns were in many lines the best ever reported, both as regards volume and value of purchases. Sales for 1899 show gains of 20 to 50 per cent. over last year's. Canadian stocks are recovering some of the ground lost last week. Business failures for the week in Canada number 22, as compared with 29 last week and 16 in this week a year ago.

Dun's report says: The holiday trade was exceptionally good throughout Canada, but many sections report the usual quiet at this season in wholesale business. St. John reports quiet trade with general stocktaking. The year's business has been good and advances in prices in most lines give better margins, while bad debt losses are small with prospects encouraging for the coming year. Halifax reports the best week in many years with collections satisfactory and failures few, while the outlook for the winter is most encouraging. Quebec has had a brisk holiday trade, but wholesale circles are quiet, although remittances are coming in well. At Montreal, wholesale trade is of the usual holiday character, but Christmas retail trade has been excellent. Money is firm at 7½ per cent., but easier rates are expected after the New Year. Toronto reports wholesale trade quiet, but profit in excess of former years. Trade conditions are unchanged at Winnipeg and collections continue rather slow. Victoria reports wholesale trade only fair, but retail business during the holiday season was exceptionally good.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 29.—Stocks closed as follows:

Amn. Cot. Oil	33½
Amn. Tobacco	99⅝
Amn. Sugar	128¾
Anaconda	38⅜
A. T. & S. F. all paid	19⅞
A. S. & W.	48
B. & O.	59⅞
B. R. T.	72⅝
C. P.	92
Can. Sou.	48
C. & O.	30¾
C. B. & Q.	121½
Chicago Gas	104⅛
C. R. I. & P.	106
C. M. & St. P.	117⅛
Cont. Tob. com.	32½
Cons. Gas	191
Col. Fuel	43⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	61
D. L. & W.	177
D. & H.	118
D. & R. G. pfd.	70⅛
Fed. Steel	72½
Gen. Elec.	134
J. C.	118½
L. & N.	79⅝
Man.	97¾
M. P.	40
Met.	176
Nat. Lead	24½
N. P. com. new	53¾
N. P. pfd.	73¾
N. Y. C. & H.	131
N. Y. L. E. & W.	11¼
N. Y. O. & W.	22
Pac. Mail	44
Pressed Steel	55½
T. C. & I.	82
U. S. Leather	13⅞
U. S. Rubber	42
W. U.	85

PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Wheat closed—No. 2 Dec. 65½c, May 69⅝c., July 69⅜@7⅜c. Corn—No. 2 Dec. 30¼c., Jan. 30⅝@½c., May 32¾c. Oats—No. 2 Dec. 22c., May 23⅝@¾c.

COPPER IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 29.—Copper closed, spot £70, futures £70. Sales, spot 175; futures 275 tons. Market steady.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

All British Rule Will Make the Country a More Desirable One for White Men.

The supremacy of the British Empire throughout South Africa is assured, not by the loyalty of any man or party of men, but by the fact that upon it depends the security, the good government, the humane treatment of the blacks, and the progress, prosperity and well-being of all to communities, black or white. And the Boer government must succumb, simply because it is hostile to civilization, whose march it seeks to oppose, and because it seeks to establish the power of an oligarchical minority, which is ever growing smaller and weaker in proportion to the white population of the country. It has sought to ally itself with the Portuguese, whose oppressive, iniquitous rule in South Africa has been a curse both to black and white wherever it has prevailed.

Portugal's rule south of the Zambesi will soon be superceded by that of Great Britain, which has, by all accounts, come to an agreement with her by which that part of Mozambique shall be taken under the British flag and rule. Portugal has been the champion of the slave and rum trade, and her duplicity and cruelty which have been without limit, have made her rule abhorred even worse than that of the Boers by the native populations. The Portuguese officers ordinarily procure labor by kidnapping the blacks, whom they entrap by false promises. Time and again the Zulu blacks, who are physically splendid giants, as compared with the diminutive, debauched Portuguese, would have driven the latter into the sea but for the protection afforded to British subjects of Lorenzo Marquez by British ships in the port.

Delagoa Bay is by far the finest harbor on the southeast coast of Africa, and its shipping and commerce, very considerable already, would become very great if conducted under even ordinarily favorable condition. But a recent traveller to Delegoa Bay gives the following description of the state of affairs:

"When a ship casts anchor in Delagoa Bay it is with a sense of danger happily escaped. Sometimes there is a buoy, sometimes there is not, and when the navigator finds one it may be a mile out of place. Captains of vessels say that the Portuguese find no satisfaction in promoting the commerce of others, and they do see some good in wrecks that occur at their door; the pilots cannot be trusted. The Portuguese government acts for commerce as it does for shipping entering its port. It creates as much difficulty and embarrassment as possible for trade instead of helping it.

"When I landed at the government wharf, where the lighters are unloaded, I looked about me on a scene that recalled Strasburg after a siege. First I saw masses of boxes containing tinned provision; they had been smashed open and lay scattered about as by an explosion of a well directed shell. With them lay thousands of little rock drills, scattered all over the sands, which seemed to have no more value than banana peels. No doubt, some miners in Johannesburg were wondering what had become of their drills. A step further I saw sacks of lime lying on top of sacks of rice and could readily imagine the pleasant taste that would result from this unholy alliance in a tropical climate. Then I stumbled upon a complete outfit for a mine railway—little cars, little wheels, little rails, little iron sleepers, along with innumerable bolts and nuts and carefully finished parts that had been packed in Birmingham. Here they lay all smashed as though from a railway collision. Up to Johannesburg hands were idle waiting impatiently for the consignment. There was wreckage on all sides; it seemed to be the ruins of some great warehouse. There seemed no end to this scene of destruction—broken cases whose contents were sometimes made up of precious bottles or jars, the contents all running out on the sand; delicate machinery for an electrical plant; clocks; billiard tables; barrels of molasses. Energy must have been spent by the Portuguese in smashing so much of value. I was told it had been much worse a few weeks before."

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

"We all know," writes a traveller, "that Delagoa Bay is the nearest port to the gold fields of Johannesburg, and that the Boer government seeks to favor this railway line from there because it is run by Hollanders, at the expense of the English, who have competing railways at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Capetown."

This traveller describes the open corruption of the Portuguese officials and contrasts its condition with a British port:

"The nearest port to Delagoa Bay is Durban; mark the difference. It is like going from Venezuela to British Guiana, from Russia to Germany, from darkness to light; yet so far as climate and natural opportunities are concerned, Durban, the port of Natal, would be no better than Lorenzo Marquez had Portugal control of Natal."

Under British rule, therefore, it may be taken for granted that even the Transvaal itself will be greatly benefitted, and the native races will have suddenly escaped from a diabolical tyranny to freedom and even the care of a paternal government. The American writer, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, quoted above, who travelled all through South Africa, says that the blacks everywhere have confidence in the British, and in them alone, but especially in the Queen. The British government, he declares, has but to raise a finger, and a million blacks would go to war for it at the signal.

England, as a result of the war, if it is successful for her arms, will ensure just treatment for the Uitlanders, and a respect for her arms in all of South Africa.

The petition of the Uitlanders, addressed to the British government some time ago, told of their grievances, and begged the Imperial government to interfere. Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, and high commissioner for all of South Africa, met President Kruger in conference in May last and went over the ground. A new franchise law was proposed, but its terms were so confused and beset with conditions that it was little better than the old. Kruger proposed the leaving the whole matter to arbitration, but the commissioner said that there could be no such thing as arbitration between a state and her suzerain power. That is about the way things stood up to the ultimatum of the Transvaal government asking England to instantly withdraw her troops from the surrounding country, which ultimatum was quickly followed by war.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

GOLDEN.

One night recently as the snow-plough was making a trip up the big hill east of Field, a small side was met just west of the tunnel, which derailed the snow-plough. At this point the track is about 500 feet above the level of the river, and the snow-plough on leaving the rails plunged down the mountain side. Conductor Walker, Brakeman Cormier and Track Foreman Johnson and two section men were on the plow. Cormier jumped but the rest had no chance to get out. By great good fortune the plow did not upset, but completed its mad race to the river right side up, and none of the men were hurt excepting Walker, who escaped with a black eye. It is said that Johnson's hair has not yet returned to its normal condition, but is still standing on end.—Era, Dec. 22.

PHOENIX.

An immense tamarac fell across the residence of G. Nenkam Tuesday night, crushing in the roof. Fortunately no one was injured, although the house, near Old Ironsides avenue, was occupied by the Nenkum family at the time.

The first benevolent secret society to be started in this place was instituted last Wednesday evening in the Martin building. It is a branch of the Independent Foresters, who have over 4,000 local organizations and a constantly growing membership, in the United States as well as in Canada. Organizer W. E. Gillespie, of Toronto, the deputy supreme ranger of the order, had been in town several days preparing for the installation and it was a success in every way. The roll of charter members contained 22 names. Mr. Gillespie left yesterday for Nelson, whence he will go to Vancouver. In five weeks he has instituted five new courts of Foresters in British Columbia, and will keep up this work till next May.

Last Monday the Mountain View Copper Co. was organized and officers elected at Eholt, as follows: President, J. W. Stewart, of Mann, Foley Bros. and Larson; vice-president, P. Welch, railway contractor; secretary and treasurer, John C. Scrafford, superintendent of the B. C. mine in Summit camp, which adjoins the Mountain View; managing director, John Dorsey. Of the 500,000 one dollar shares forming the company's capital, 200,000 were placed in the treasury; 20,000 were placed on the market at 10 cents and were all spoken for in twenty-four hours. Mr. Dorsey was in town Tuesday, and stated that a depth of 45 feet has been obtained in the main shaft; crosscutting had been started, of which there is new 15 feet. He is much pleased with the appearance of the property, and feels confident it will be a great mine with development. This is also the opinion of many who have recently visited the property.—Pioneer, Dec. 23.

KLONDIKE OUTFITS

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AUSTRALIAN PRIVATE INCOMES.

The New South Wales government statistician has published some curious and interesting information respecting the incomes enjoyed by residents or property holders in that colony, his figures being based upon the statistics of incomes subject to taxation supplied by the various taxation departments of the colony, and upon the direct statements of pastoralists, manufacturers and other employers of labor. The total private income of the colony during 1898 was estimated at £64,426,000, of which sum £59,809,000 went to residents in the colony, and £4,527,000 to absentees. The former included employers and property owners, £19,505,000; professional persons and persons working on their own account, £8,176,000; wage-earners £29,679,000; and public servants (excluding state railway hands and other wage-earners), £2,539,000, the balance, £1,997,000, representing payments to debenture holders. The earnings of employers included also the incomes of co-operative enterprises, depositors in financial institutions, and the income derived from invested capital, no matter how small might be the amount. There are about 490 companies whose incomes exceed £200 a year, and their aggregate earnings amount to £2,250,000. With wage-earners are included persons assisting relatives. Such persons are usually remunerated indirectly, with, in some instances, the addition of a small money wage. The total income of wage-earners was £29,679,000, distributed amongst 300,000 males, receiving £26,925,000, and 75,000 females with £2,755,000. These figures give an average of little less than £90 per male, and £37 per female, wage-earner during twelve months. The earnings of females amounted to at least £4,378,000; but their income was probably considerably more, seeing that the income of female capitalists and land owners cannot be ascertained, and is in addition to the sum mentioned. The wage-earning famales had each an income, as already stated, of £37, but to this sum should be added the approximate value of board which servants receive. Women working on their own account, who numbered 16,995, had an income of £1,178,000, while those who were employers of others had incomes amounting to £403,000. Dividing the incomes into two classes, those over and under £200 a year, it has been found that the amount falling into the first class is £17,595,000, and into the second £44,834,000; but these sums do not include £1,997,000 paid to the debenture holders in England, particulars concerning which were not ascertained. The incomes of over £200 were enjoyed by 30,732 persons and 490 companies as follows: £200 and under £250, 10,644; £250 and under £300, 5,961; £300 and under £400, 5,657; £400 and under £500, 2,571; £500 and under £700, 2,553; £700 and under £1,000, 1,574; £1,000 and under £2,000, 1,390; £2,000 and under £5,000, 620; £5,000 and under £10,000, 107; £10,000 and under £20,000, 45; above £25,000, 38. This makes the total number of incomes above £200 31,222. Excluding 29,275 unemployed, the number of persons following gainful pursuits, or enjoying income from property, is 534,315, and of these 437,890 are adults It may therefore be concluded that 30,732 adults have incomes above £200 a year, and 407,158 below that sum. A further subdivision may be made, according to the sources whence the incomes are derived; but this subdivision can be extended only to incomes in excess of £200 a year, and is as follows: 4,989 merchants, traders, etc., £2,480,000, 490 companies, £2,250,000; 4,166 employees other than public servants, £1,444,000; 3,211 publicservants, £998,000; 1,042 publicans, £357,000; 1,232 auctioneers, brokers, commission agents, £740,000, 289 manufacturers, £193,000; 355 miscellaneous, £847,000; 13,698 incomes from land and investments, £7,412,000. The cost of living during 1898 was estimated at nearly £53,000,000, and in addition to this expenditure, £541,000 was paid away in local rates; payments to the state out of income by holders of land conditionally purchased amounted to £1,110,000; and life insurance premiums, £910,000. There were of course losses by fire, accident, and the like, and maintenance and repair of properties, which further reduced the spendable income. The incomes of absentees are not included in these figures, which tend to show that if New South Wales is not the land of colossal fortunes, it is one where the number of incomes above £200 is large in proportion to the population, and where the earning power of the people is considerably above the cost of living, as shown by the fact that, in spite of the serious checks to business experienced during the year, the savings of the community reached the very respectable sum of £4,000,000, in addition to the indirect accumulations represented by life assurance premiums and payments to the state for land conditionally purchased.

Thousands of Canadians can vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, Pyny-Pectoral. It cures a cold very quickly. 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis, Pain-Killer.

A Cowardly Assault.—Yesterday as a Chinaman was coming up the incline from the public landing at the foot of Yates street he was hit over the head with a stick in the hands of a young hoodlum with such force as to daze him for the time being. When the poor fellow put down his load to recover himself the lad who had struck him pelted him with mud in which amusement he was assisted by a number of companions. A white man and a Jap who happened to witness the incident stood by and laughed. The name of the lad is known and he can be produced when wanted.

Air Tight Stoves, perfect beauties, at Clarke & Pearson's.

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"DANUBE," . . Jan. 3, 17, 31.

At 8 o'clock p. m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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J. W. CABBY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Seattle, Wash.
C. J. EDDY, General Agent, Portland, Ore.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate a company with all necessary and usual powers to construct, operate and maintain a line or lines of railway from a point on Douglas Channel at or near the head of Kitimat Arm, in the Coast District of the Province of British Columbia, thence in a northerly direction by way of the mouth of Copper River, the Kitsalas Canyon and the Skeena River to a point at or near Hazelton, in the District of Cassiar, thence northerly and easterly by way of Babine River, Manson River or creek and the Parsnip River or other convenient or feasible route to Pine River Pass, in the District of Cariboo, in said province, or as a partially alternative route from a point at or near the said Kitsalas Canyon easterly by convenient route to Bulkley Valley, and thence northerly, following the valley of the Bulkley River to Hazelton aforesaid; and also to construct, operate and maintain lines of railway from the nearest or most available point on the route of the aforementioned railway southerly and easterly by way of the Stuart Lakes or other convenient route to a point at or near Fort George, thence southerly along the valley of the Fraser River to Quesnelle, on the Fraser River, in the District of Cariboo; and also from a point at or near Fort George aforesaid or the Stuart Lakes by way of the south fork of the Fraser River, in the said district of Cariboo, to the Yellowhead Pass, in the District of Alberta, Northwest Territories, with power to extend the said railway from Kitimat Arm aforesaid in a southwesterly direction along the northerly side of Douglas Channel aforesaid to a point at or near Hartley Bay, in the said Coast District, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary bridges, roadways and ferries, and to construct, acquire, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith, and to construct, own, acquire, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and operate the same on any navigable waters, and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of said railway and its branches or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to collect tolls therefor, and to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power, and to acquire or receive from any government, corporation or persons grants of land, money bonuses, privileges or other assistance in aid of the construction of the company's undertaking, and to connect with and enter into traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary in or incidental to the premises and for other purposes.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., 21st December 1899.

WILSON & SENKLER,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, or some other suitable point at or near the southern end of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point at or near the northern end of the said Island, with power to construct branch lines to any points that may be selected on the coasts of the said Island, and as part of the said undertaking to acquire, lease or make traffic arrangements with existing railways on the said Island; and to operate and maintain lines of steamships and car ferries between the said line of railway or any of the branches thereof and any point or points in British Columbia, the State of Washington, United States of America, and the Territory of Alaska, United States of America, to construct and maintain wharves and docks, telegraph and telephone lines, with all powers usually granted to railway companies and such other rights and privileges as may be necessary to carry out the object of the company.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1899

FRANK HIGGINS,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE INFORMATION

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Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager

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NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1896.

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 a.m., Sunday at 11 p. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m., Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a.m., Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA.

Leave SEATTLE 9 a.m.

Cottage City—Dec. 11, 26, Jan. 10, 25.
City of Topeka—Dec. 6, 21, Jan. 5, 20.
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And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, p.m., Dec. 11, 26, Jan. 10, 25, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

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S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu, Wednesday, January 10, 1900, at 2 p.m. S. S. MOANA sails via Honolulu and Auckland and Sydney, Wednesday, January 24 at 8 p.m.

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ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1899.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
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No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE WAR.

Reports of uneasiness among the Boers are repeated, and a definite statement has come out from Lorenzo Marques that a brother of the president of the Free State with 800 followers has declined to continue the war. Winston Churchill, who escaped from Pretoria, brings out a story of desertions in batches. He also says that the food supply is running short and the crops are suffering. There must surely be some fire where there is so much smoke. On the other hand, a Capetown despatch says that the reported disaffection of the Dutch in Victoria West is not as serious as has been thought. Victoria West lies to the north and west of the railway from the Cape, and if there was any great display of disloyalty there Methuen's line of communication would be in jeopardy.

A great deal of speculation is indulged in as to Buller's plans, but in the absence of any definite information it is not possible to form any opinion that is more than a surmise. He is moving heavy guns so as to bring them to bear on the Boer position at Colenso. This seems to indicate that he proposes to make a new frontal attack, but it may be only a blind to cover his real intention, which may be to execute a flank movement to the northeast. The Boer line of communication is by the line of railway running through Glencoe Junction and Newcastle to Pretoria. They are thought to have built a spur around Ladysmith. If this line can be cut the fate of Joubert's force will be sealed. Can Buller cut it? There do not appear to be any insuperable difficulties in the way, so far as the general character of the country is concerned. Open ground appears to extend eastward from Chieveley for a distance of about thirty miles to a point where a ferry crosses the Tugela. Between that point and Elandslaagte there is a highway, but about midway it crosses a range of low hills. The crossing of the Tugela and these hills would present the only difficulties on that route, and Buller ought to be able to send sufficient troops to carry these points without unduly weakening his present position. The distance from Chieveley is about sixty miles. Another but longer and probably safer route would be to send a column from Weston to Greytown and thence to Glencoe Junction. The distance would be about 110 miles, but one of the principal highways in Natal would be followed. It is not likely that any large force of Boers is in the neighborhood of Glencoe, and a flying column sent by this route could cut the connection here and destroy sufficient of the railway to very seriously embarrass Joubert, if not wholly cut off his supplies. This is the route which the Boer column followed early in the campaign with the intention of taking Pietermaritzburg by surprise.

VICTORIA-CHILLIWACK.

The Times thinks it is hard to see what the Colonist is driving at in the matter of the Victoria-Chilliwack by-law. There can be no reason for any misunderstanding. We are endeavoring to prevent a bad bargain being made for the city, and we believe the terms of the proposed by-law are very unfavorable, that they are altogether too loose, and that there is altogether too much uncertainty about the whole transaction. There is uncertainty as to where the money is coming from, uncertainty as to the cost, uncertainty as to important sections of the route and uncertainty as to the ultimate liability which the city is asked to assume by subscribing to $500,000 of stock.

The Times thinks that the Colonist has constituted itself the engineer of the road. It has not, but it says most emphatically that before any railway company, or the promoters of any railway company, ask the city for a right-of-way through the streets, some engineer should make a plan and profile of the route to be followed, showing what streets are to be affected, how they are to be affected, what private property will have to be acquired, and other details, so that the citizens will know what they are asked to grant. This is not the first occasion on which a city has been asked to grant a right-of-way through streets, but we venture to say that it is the first where such a request has been made without any information being given exactly as to what is wanted. The Northern Pacific railway is now seeking certain rights on certain streets in Seattle, but the request is accompanied with full particulars, showing exactly what streets will be interfered with and how it is proposed to carry traffic past the points of interference. The Times professes to understand the Colonist as claiming the grade between Hillside avenue and the Market as excessive. That is nonsense. There is not the slightest difficulty in building a railway between the two points, but there will be a mighty difference to the citizens in the matter of interference with other interests and as to the cost dependent upon what route is chosen.

Our contemporary says that it is not proposed to sell any of the stock for a cent under par. Then may we ask why it is proposed to provide for $2,000,000 of stock since only $700,000 will, according to the published plans of the promoters, be required?

MR. COTTON'S POSITION.

When writing yesterday in regard to the unconstitutionality of Mr. Cotton's double tenure of office, we had not looked at the act in amendment of the constitution passed at the last session. This act makes our case much stronger. This act, after providing that the executive council shall consist of the following officials: Provincial secretary, attorney-general, chief commissioner of lands and works, minister of finance and agriculture, minister of mines and president of the council, says:

"It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to appoint any member of the executive council holding a salaried position as acting minister in the place of any other such person, while such person is absent from the capital or unable from illness to perform the duties of his office."

This is the only authority given by the law of British Columbia for one minister to hold two portfolios. Hence any other instance of duality of office must be illegal. The order-in-council appointing Mr. Cotton chief commissioner reads as follows:

"Hon. Francis L. Carter-Cotton, minister of finance and agriculture, to be chief commissioner of lands and works."

We claim that such an appointment is absolutely without warrant in law. It is greatly to be hoped that the legislature will express its disapproval of the course which the government has taken in this matter.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

The following from the Vancouver World has the merit of being interesting, if nothing else:

A correspondent writing from Nanaimo states that the air there is subcharged with political rumors—federal as well as provincial. One is to the effect that His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McInnes is about to resign his position in the gubernatorial chair of this province, and that he will seek a seat in the House of Commons; that his son, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P. for Vancouver district, will vacate his place in the Commons and go into the legislature if he can be elected. The constituency vacated by him would be contested by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, it is stated, will be called to the cabinet with a portfolio, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues having decided that representation must be given to British Columbia, and that at once. The pulse of many of the voters, it is said, has been felt concerning these changes and with such results that it is believed there is more than mere rumor at the bottom of the matter. All this, coupled with the recent visit of His Honor to Ottawa, would indicate that there is something in the wind. Nevertheless our belief is that there will be no change until after, or during, the approaching session of the House of Commons. That His Honor was persistent in his claim for recognition as a cabinet minister up to the period of his translation from the Senate to Government House, Victoria, is a well known fact, and equally seems to be that Messrs. Semlin and Cotton will meet their Waterloo when a vote of want of confidence is moved.

Rumors of this kind are not confined to Nanaimo but are also in circulation in this city, and they go so far as to connect names with the gubernatorial vacancy to be created. Senator Templeman is mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. McInnes as also is Dr. Milne. It is even said that if the government felt safe in opening Yale-Cariboo, Mr. Bostock might be the happy man.

The rumor gains, if not credence, at least interest from the well known fact that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has been perhaps the most persistent advocate of cabinet representation from this province in his political party, and also from the belief that he chafes under the restraints of his present position. If there is anything in the story and he resigns his present position to offer for the seat now held by his son, it is to be presumed he would do so with a seat in the cabinet and the promise of anti-Chinese legislation. If it were not that nothing in politics need surprise any one, we would be inclined to treat the rumors as a mere freak of the holidays; but as the old saying of the streets used to put it: "You sometimes almost can't tell what's going to happen."

The Kamloops special edition of the Province and the holiday number of the Portland Telegram are among the most attractive specimens of newspaper art that have been recently issued on the Coast.

The action of the New South Wales legislature in defeating an eight-hour law and the reason for it are commended to the attention of our legislators. The habit of some self-styled reformers has been to look to the Antipodes for wisdom, and it might be well for them to glance anew in that direction.

Commenting upon the Wilson movement, the Nelson Tribune says "the Conservatives of Kootenay and Yale do not feel like being used as a club to beat good Victoria Conservatives on the head," and it advises Mr. Wilson's friends to first elect him to the legislature and let him take his chances. It adds that "the Conservative Association has made a bad break."

Most people from the Maritime Provinces have heard of the Whig and Courier, the leading newspaper of the state of Maine, and many of them know by reputation, at least, its brilliant proprietor, Congressman Charles A. Boutelle. Mr. Boutelle is one of that galaxy of oratorical and political genius which made the state of Maine so potent in the political life of the United States and included such men as Hamlin, Blaine and Reed. He was an orator of unusual power. He lived at high pressure and his mind has proved unequal to the strain and he is now an inmate of a hospital for the insane.

A prominent member of the legislature, who has taken extreme ground on labor questions, is credited with the statement that it would not be long before six hours will be declared by law to constitute a working day in British Columbia. His reason is that work must be found for all men, and the only way to do it is to shorten the hours of labor. His policy is like that of the man who tried to teach his horse to live on nothing, and was just on the point of succeeding when the animal died.

The Vancouver World corrects the New Westminster Columbian for saying that the late Joseph Howe was favorable to confederation. Both our contemporaries are right. Joseph Howe was one of the earliest advocates of a union of the provinces of British North America, but he was strenuously opposed to the Quebec scheme, as it was called, which afterwards became law as the B. N. A. act. When the confederation delegates were in London Mr. Howe went there and attacked the scheme very furiously. Sir Charles, then Dr. Tupper, replied in a letter to the press, which completely silenced his able opponent.

Letters to the Editor.

TRUSTEES' SECRETS.

Sir: At yesterday's session of the school board nothing of importance seems to have transpired other than the appointment of Miss King's successor, and (of still less consequence) the re-arrangement of salaries. Would it not be well to take the public into its confidence and announce what that re-arrangement consists of, instead of quietly agreeing on certain increases? School board proceedings are always heralded in extra large type as evidence of popular interest, but yesterday's must have been extremely droll when a few lines in the locals seems to be the sum total of a meeting which generally lasts over the hour.

QUIZ.

FEDERAL LINES.

Sir: Never in the history of newspapers in this province has a better sentence been penned than where you say in your editorial "Men must be left free to act as they like in one field, without having their loyalty in the other called into question." This is a text that should be the banner cry of every provincial voter.

Speaking of party lines, I should like to know who constituted the small coterie meeting in New Westminster, the bell-wethers of the Conservative flock in this province? Must the weal or woe of our extended province depend upon the preponderating party in Ottawa? Must the development of our resources be subject to party whim, favor or caprice? Must the leprosy of party subvert all principle to give place to the expediency of party?

This will be the case if we allow ourselves to be swathed like mummies in party bandages. So far as I read Dominion politics of both parties, elevation to a high plane will assuredly come when truckling and subserviency for the sake of party expediency will give place to a recognized dignity of position when the numerous brood of questionable aids and assistants attached to both parties will be consigned to the limbo of public contempt; then woe to the party that dare invoke their help. Happy consummation. Till then let us leave the turbid stream of Dominion politics in its own channel, while we paddle our canoe in the clearer and brighter waters of the provincial parties.

S.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. PRIOR.

From the Canadian Military Gazette.

It is to be hoped the recent transfer of Lieut-Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior from the command of the 5th Regt. Canadian Artillery (due to the transformation of the 2nd Batn. of his regiment into the 6th Batn. of Rifles) to the Unattached List, in no way means the loss to our force of this able and popular officer. Our militia has none too many of his type of genial, whole-souled enthusiastic soldiers who combine public duties in the National Legislature with those of our active defensive organization, and we can ill afford to lose the services of an officer who not only brought his late regiment to a very high state of efficiency, but has upon many occasions, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, rendered valuable aid to the militia as a whole. In the mobilization schemes for the Pacific and Prairie Provinces we hope to see Lieut.-Col. Prior's name not forgotten or overlooked. A good officer should never be lost to our force—we have not a single one too many.

MEASURING EARTHQUAKES.

Twenty-three stations are now fitted for ascertaining and measuring the trembling of the earth; but it is desirable, according to Engineering, that a central seismological laboratory should be established, at which earth movements could be recorded and analyzed in relation to the corresponding registers received from abroad. Professor Milne's own station at Shide, Isle of Wight, is still located in some dark and damp stables, which have ruined some photographs, and are responsible for other mischief. In spite of these difficulties, Professor Milne has recorded during the past year 103 earthquakes. Over 70 per cent. of these records are repeated in the registers of Kew; from 53 to 65 per cent. are common to Nicolaiev, Potsdam and Trieste; and 56 per cent. to Victoria, in British Columbia. From the time at which these disturbances reach the various observatories it has been possible to locate the centres from which they have originated. In many instances these were shown to be suboceanic; and while they give evidence of geological activity in ocean beds they promise to indicate localities which it would be unwise to cross with cables. A curious feature exhibited in a collection of results of the same earthquake is that the large waves may be less in amplitude at a station near their origin than they are at stations more remote.

An earthquake originating in Japan, crossing beneath the Pacific to Victoria, B.C., may yield a smaller diagram at that place than the one obtained at double the distance in the Isle of Wight. In this latter case the large waves swept over the free surfaces of two continents. The inference is that oceans exert a damping influence upon undulations of their beds. Mr. Milne, referring to earthquake echoes, says that as an earthquake dies it does so by a rhythmical succession of similar movements, which are more suggestive of surgings following reflections than of a spasmodic settlement of disjointed strata. The first of these surgings often appears about five minutes after the chief shock, and this, but on a continually decreasing scale, may be repeated many times before the earthquake has ceased. Mr. Symons states that earthquakes get a character impressed upon them, so that we have something like a postmark. Thus last year Mr. Milne correctly predicted that an earthquake report wired from Japan was wrong by twenty-four hours. The colonial and war offices have met the committee of the British association, and different types of instruments will be compared in the new central station.—London Globe.

The Emphatic statement that The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism is based upon facts. The D. & L. Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

A FIERY FIRMAMENT.

By a Banker.

During the winter of the year 1883 many parts of this earth were favored with a spectacle altogether more gorgeous and startling in its magnificence than anything of its kind which ad been seen by human eye for probably many centuries, or possibly even, that has been presented since the earlier ages of geologic time.

In August of that year by far the most awful earthquake of which history has any record, which appeared to have shaken the very globe to its foundations, occurred on te Island of Krakatoa. For three months previously, all residing within a hundred and fifty miles of that fated locality had been alarmed by the most appalling explosions, which by day and by night had rent the air, and the thunder of which had been heard as much as 3,000 miles away. Some of these detonations were so violent that at Batavia, a hundred miles distant, furious hurricanes ensued, the impulse having been so prodigious that the entire atmosphere surrounding the globe was disturbed. From Greenwich to Bombay, from Toronto to St. Petersburgh, the instruments in the observatories recorded the series of awful outbursts, which with maddening detonating roar, were destroying that fair garden of the East.

And then, culminating at the end of August, came the final crash. The island rent in twain, swallowed up in the ocean, again to be thrown up, again severed and torn asunder, the mighty wave which resulted travelling far and wide, destroying towns and villages in countries far remote, and immolating nearly forty thousand victims. So colossal was this rolling surge that it is stated that a man-of-war lying off Java was carried inland and stranded in a field some distance from the sea.

But although this appalling catastrophe had devastated and laid waste some amongst the most attractive spots on earth, yet on the other hand it caused a brilliant display of aerial beauty, such as has perhaps never before been witnessed by mortal man. For the vast clouds of fine impalpable dust which were shot up right through our atmosphere, much of it integrating with it, and remaining suspended in its upper reaches, produced that wonderful series of gorgeous sunsets which, especially in those parts where the atmosphere is pure and clear, so delighted the lovers of nature's beauties during the winter of that year.

The writer at the time was at Biarritz, on the southwest of France, and from that favored spot the spectacle was so superbly magnificent that language utterly fails adequately to describe the overpowering, awful glory of the scene. Immediately after the orb of day had sunk beneath the horizon, the entire western heavens appeared to have caught fire. Golden fire, purple fire, flames of amber, of softly shaded mauve, of blood red carmine; flindled tongues of azure light brightening into the richest of ultramarines; coruscations of emerald, dazzling in their intensity, and gleaming in streaks of flashing lustre midst the many-hued lambent rays; scintillating beams of glittering precious opal; with many another wonderful tint, so surpassingly fair and lovely that no limner's art could produce its like.

And stretched out beneath was the broad Atlantic, reflecting the sumptuous pageant upon its ripple-covered bosom, every little wavelet scattering a shower of shining gems; the whole expanse a glittering display of emeralds and sapphires, of rubies and diamonds, of amethysts and chrysophrase; while over all seems vaguely to breathe the influence of the sweetly hued sardonyx, dyeing the whole moving expanse with its lovely tint.

But soon all is over, the ocean gems have gone, the flaming heavens have dimmed and flickered, and the shades of night have blotted out a scene surpassingly gorgeous and magnificent, and quite startling in its beauty.

But if the abode of man can be so glorious, how infinitely more glorious must be the abode of the Great Creator of all! The apocalyptic vision recorded in Holy Writ reveals to us that those realms of glory absolutely revel in an overpowering effulgence of dazzling, many-hued brilliancy; The coloring of which is probably diverse from, and more beautiful than, anything here below. How mad, how fatuous, then, must be those who would, by neglecting or forgetting Him, be wilfully shut out from it all for ever!

EVERYBODY IS COUGHING.

Except those who use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It loosens the tightness in the chest, stops the cough, allays the inflamation, heals the soreness and promptly cures all sorts of coughs and colds, bronchitis, croup, asthma and sore throat. It is found in nine-tenths of the homes of this country. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

Garfield Fig Syrup
Best Blood Medicine for Babies and Children.
Twenty-Five Cents. All Dealers

We have no end of Suitable Presents.....

For Him! For Her!

For the Little Ones!

Fountain Pens, Dressing Cases, Shaving Sets, Writing Cases, Prang's Art Medallions, Collar and Cuff Boxes, New Stock Prayer and Hymn Books, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Best Dolls in Town, Games of all kinds, Magic Lanterns, Books by the thousands.

Stockings filled with Toys from 5cts to 30cts

SOLE AGENTS RAPHAEL TUCK'S BOOKLETS AND CALENDARS

VICTORIA BOOK & STATIONERY CO.
(LATE JAMIESON'S)

The Noted Caledonian Bakery and Confectionery Store, 112 Yates St.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND NEW YEAR PRIZE DRAWING
AT THE ABOVE STORE ON Monday, Jan 1, 1900
AT 7 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING
For the following prizes: 1st prize (value $75), 1 grand, 10-storey almond iced, first class English Fruit Cake. 2nd prize, Large, square, artistically ornamented rich Fruit Cake. 3rd—Large size rich Xmas plum pudding. 4th prize—Medium size first class English Plum Pudding.
Tickets 25c. each.
Don't fail to call and see the grand display of Xmas and New Year confectionery which will be on exhibition during the holidays at the noted Caledonian Bakery Establishment, 112 Yates Street.
J. C. DARLING, Proprietor.

J. & J. Taylors'
FIRE PROOF Safes and Vault Doors.
Agents - JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.
115 Govt. St.
Steamboat and Express Safes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TANNING CO.
LIMITED.
::Rock Bay
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Buckskin Dressed for Glove, Lace and Lash Leather.
Highest cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Skins.

DOG FANCIERS.

FOR SALE
The well known pair of pure bred
JAPANESE SPANIELS,
Toko and Lady.
Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.
Aside from their popularity as ladies' pets on acount of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.
Apply MRS. COLTART,
1 Strathcona Block,
Vancouver, B. C.

For Xmas Presents
JAPANESE CURIOS.
JAPANESE BAMBOO FURNITURE.
JAPANESE SILKS.
JAPANESE TOYS, etc.
Latest importation from Japan, marked at greatly reduced prices. Choose early for our novelty goods.
JAPANESE BAZAAR,
Y. Osawa's.
31 Government Street.
(Next to Weller Bros.)

Stoddart's Jewellery Store.
will shortly be removed to premises adjoining Nicholles & Renouf's Hardware Store.
Eight Day Striking Clocks $3.00
Every Article Reduced to Clearing Sale Prices...

SPENCER'S
SPECIAL SALE
OF
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Commencing Tuesday Next

40 Bales and Cases Men's Fine Wool Shirts and Drawers purchased to big advantage by our buyer on his way . . to Europe. . .

15 dozen All Wool Stripe Shirts and Drawers, usually sold at 75c. and $1.00 ..... TUESDAY 50c
75 doz. Fine All Wool Stripe Shirts and Drawers, better quality ..... TUESDAY 75c
20 doz. Shirts only, various qualities, regular 50 and 75c. ..... TUESDAY 25c
15 doz. Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, heavy make, regular 75c ..... TUESDAY 50c
45 doz. Lamb's Wool Shirts, regular value $1.00 to $1.25 ..... TUESDAY 75c
35 doz. Fine All Wool Swiss Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, well worth $1.25 ..... Special Sale Price 75c
2 bales Dark Wool Sox..... ..15c. a pair ..$1.75 per dozen

Sale will last all week as there are over 500 dozen in the lot. This underwear is the best value we ever offered, and that is saying a good deal. With wool steadily advancing we cannot hope to secure such another bargain for a good long time.

BOVRIL
Is infinitely more nourishing than Extract of Meat or Home Made Beef Tea.
WHEN meat is boiled the albumen and Fibrine, which are the nourishing constituents of meat, are congealed into the indigestible residue.
By our special treatment of Fresh Lean Beef we restore to Beef Tea the nutriment which is lost in the boiling process by which Extract of Meat and Home Made Beef Tea are prepared.
Bovril, Limited, Montreal.
Head Office, 30 Farringdon St., London, England.

VICTORIA TIDES.

[By Mr. Napier Dennison.]

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Saturday, Dec. 30.		Sunday, Dec. 31.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
4:00 a.m.	9.1 feet.	5:00 a.m.	9.4 feet.
6:45 a.m.	8.4 feet.	7:40 a.m.	8.8 feet.
11.30 a.m.	9.4 feet.	11:50 a.m.	9.8 feet.
7.45 p.m.	0.6 feet.	8:00 p.m.	0.2 feet.

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District Managers

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.*

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If you have beauty,
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside. *

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.*

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

Finely furnished rooms at the International. *

International Restaurant always open. Best of everything. Reasonable charges. *

A splendid assortment of fancy tables, chairs, what-nots, cabinets, etc., at Weiler Bros. *

Gen. White is all right, so are Kelowna Cigars. Wholesale at B. C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store street. *

Some beautiful effects in stylish French Curtains. You should not miss these. Weiler Bros. *

Just arrived at Weiler Bros., a carload of dining tables (special varues) from $6.50 to $75.00 each. *

You boil potatoes, but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions in the packets of "HONDI." *

We will give double stamps on all boys' suits with short pants sold this week. McCandless Bros, 37 Johnson street. *

Get your tickets for the Sons and Daughters of St. George's annual New Year's ball. Double tickets, $1; extra lady, 50 cents. *

Received To-day.—A large consignment of delicious chocolates in fancy boxes from Messrs. Rowntrees & Co., England. Clay's. Tel. 101. *

A few good things left. Come and secure a bargain for New Year presents. Perfumes, Ebony Goods, Toilet and Manicure Cases, Atomizers, etc. F. W. Fawcett, 49 Government street. *

Better Late Than Never.—They should have been here for Christmas, but only arrived yesterday. Fancy handkerchiefs with lace edges, drawn work and hand embroidered — on view to-day at the White House—marked low on account of late arrival. *

To Light Esquimalt.—The provincial government has ordered the installation of two electric lights in Esquimalt, to show the way from the street railway terminus to the landing.

Ready for Service.—Col. J. C. Randolph, a retired British cavalry officer, who has been sojourning in British Columbia for a year past, returned yesterday from a visit to Shawnigan lake and will leave shortly for England, being anxious to take a hand in the war in South Africa.

Holiday presents, comprising English Dram Flasks, Silver-Mounted Pipes, Shaving, Sporting and Pocket Cutlery, Skates, Boxing Gloves, Footballs, Punching Bags, Golf Goods, Fishing Tackle, Shooting Jackets, Cartridge Vests, Sporting Supplies, etc., at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street. *

Died in Boston.—The death occurred in Boston, Mass., yesterday of Mrs. L. M. Starr, for a number of years a resident of Victoria. The sad news came in a telegram to Dr. J. D. Helmcken. Mrs. Starr first came to Victoria years ago, crossing the plains and mountains, not in comfortable railway coaches, but in a cumbersome wagon, being one of the party who came West with the Hon. Dr. J. S. Helmcken upon his return from a visit to the East. She married Capt. Starr, a Portland banker, who also operated a line of steamers between Olympia and Victoria, the George E. Starr being one of the fleet. During the past few years Mrs. Starr paid occasional visits to Victoria. Two sons survive her.

Hunt Club Meet.—The Victoria Hunt Club will meet at Work Point barracks to-day at 2:30 p. m. for the usual weekly run.

Wide Tires.—An effort is to be made at the coming session of the legislature to introduce an amendment to the Municipal act, making it compulsory to have four-inch tires on all freight wagons in the city.

Another Candidate.—George Jeeves, the well-known contractor, has announced his intention of standing for the position of alderman at the approaching municipal elections. Mr. Jeeves has a large following in the North Ward, and will put up a good fight.

Julia Lacoste's Sentence.—A petition, addressed to the minister of justice, asking him to commute the sentence passed on Julia Lacoste for keeping a common bawdy house, is being circulated. The woman was sentenced to six months' imprisonment after a long trial, which practically started the stir in the police department. It was by far the heaviest sentence imposed in Victoria for the offence, fines having been considered sufficient in other cases.

Better Late Than Never.—They should have been here for Christmas, but only arrived yesterday. Fancy handkerchiefs with lace edges, drawn work and hand embroidered — on view to-day at the White House—marked low on account of late arrival. *

Drill Hall Concerts.—With a view of testing the feeling of the public towards the band, the officers of the Fifth Regiment who have the Saturday evening promenade concerts at the Drill hall in their especial charge, are arranging to commence a series of twelve concerts on the evening of the 6th of January—this day week. In the meanwhile season tickets covering the entire twelve concerts are in the hands of members of the band for sale at the moderate price of $1.00, or in the neighborhood of 8½ cents a concert—than which no one could possibly ask a better figure. If the season tickets are readily disposed of the band will be encouraged to continue their efforts in the direction of providing music at a reasonable price.

New Year's Attraction.—That ever welcome play, "Human Hearts" comes to the Victoria theatre Monday night. This story of the Arkansas Hills is now enjoying the fourth season of its unwavering success. Like "Shore Acres," the oftener one sees it the oftener one wants to see it again. It is refreshing in this day of imported problem and suggestive plays to be able to listen to an American play of plain common folk with the blue haze of the Ozark mountains enveloping it, a play of lilacs, yellow roses and clover; a play in which the pipe of the quail, the mooing of the kine and the song of the mocking birds are intermixed with comedy, tragedy and pathos. That it will be greeted with an overflowing house is a foregone conclusion. *

Lost Two Wives.—Peter N. Bremmeyer, at present a visitor to Victoria, has lots of trouble on his hands. Last week he obtained a divorce from his wife at Seattle, where the law is the same as in British Columbia, and the decree cannot be made absolute for six months. But Mr. Bremmeyer wanted to marry Elizabeth Clair Stephens, a 19-year-old school mistress of Seattle, and she wanted to marry him, without waiting six months. So they came to Victoria and were married by the Rev. Mr. Miller. The next day the girl's mother arrived in Victoria, and with the assistance of Officer Murray, of the provincial police, located her daughter and the daughter's husband in a lodging house on Pandora street. The daughter returned to Seattle and Mr. Bremmeyer may be said to have lost two wives within two weeks.

Failed to Combine.—The proposed combine of British Columbia salmon canners has fallen through, at least for the present. Negotiations had reached the point where the final papers only required signatures for the payment of the purchase price of $1,200,000, when the canners refused to accede to certain stipulations of the New York capitalists who were interested in the proposed combine. These American capitalists made the purchase conditional upon their having a controlling interest in the stock of the combine, 45 per cent. of which was to be retained by the canners. Instead of this combination of the 66 canneries in British Columbia, 46 of which are on the Fraser river and 20 on the Skeena river, it is now proposed to form what are practically a score of smaller combines, three or four canneries pooling issues and being conducted under one management. These 20 pools, while operating independently as to management, will probably act as a unit regarding prices and matters of mutual interest.

The Patriotic View.—In transmitting to the provincial mineralogist, Mr. Robertson, some $150.00 worth of fine placer specimens for the British Columbia exhibit at the Paris exposition, Manager J. B. Hobson of the Cariboo Consolidated Mining Co. says: "Since the samples are intended for the provincial mining exhibit at the Paris exposition, there will be no charge made for them. We present them with the compliments of the company, and hope they may be of assistance in directing the attention of the public to the mineral wealth of the province. I consider it the duty of every miner, mine owner and person interested in the development of the mineral wealth of this province to continue to contribute specimens and mineral samples for the provincial exhibit, which I trust will be a creditable one." If all mine owners or managers would do as Mr. Hobson has done, it could hardly help being so. As it is there are about 100 specimens of British Columbia placers alone, taken from various creeks in all parts of the province.

Canadian Almanac for 1900.—This national publication, in which for 53 years the Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., of Toronto, have supplied Canadians, and the outside world as well, with just about all that is worth knowing concerning this country, is this year presented in an imposing volume of 400 pages of carefully compressed and closely printed information about Canadian industries and institutions, and every matter of commercial and industrial interest. The Historical Diary for the year is of particular interest, giving in an incredibly small space all the principal events of this very important year. A unique feature of the new Almanac is a list of titled Canadians, with their ranks and orders. This is the first time that such a list has been compiled, and may be considered as the beginning of a Canadian De Brett. Certainly the Canadian Almanac is growing larger and more complete every year, until it is now difficult to see where it could be added to or improved. The price, however, still remains, as in past years, 25 cents.

One of our freshly prepared Seidlitz Powders taken in the morning will do you good

Cyrus H. Bowes,
Chemist
100 Government St. Near Yates.
Everything in Drugs.
Telephone 425.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Senior Match Between Victoria and the Garrison This Afternoon.

The spectators at this afternoon's game between the Garrison and Victoria will be treated to as fine an exhibition of association football as has been seen here since the days of the old Wanderers, who so long held the senior cup for Victoria against all-comers. The game will be played in the Caledonia grounds and will commence at 2:30. Mr. Hugh Fulton, the official referee from Wellington, will referee the game. Of the contesting teams the Garrison is practically a new one here. This is their first season here and they showed a great deal of sport in entering for the cup at once. Already they have gained a name for hard, rapid play and they are going into the game with the intention of doing their best. Victoria is practically a new team drawn from last year's Victoria seniors and intermediates and the Wanderers, the combination making a strong club. The defence is particularly strong, being the best that has gone on the field in Victoria for some time. The teams are as follows:

Garrison—Goal, Gr. Campbell; backs, Gr. Doyle and Gr. Levick; half backs, Gr. Cottell, Gr. Colley and Gr. Connors; forwards, right wing, Gr. Williams and Br. Greenwood; left wing, Gr. Foley and Lt. Byrne; centre, Gr. Wildey. Colors, dark blue.

Victoria—Goal, F. Jones; backs, H. A. Goward and B. Schwengers; half backs, A. Rutherford, J. W. Lorimer and A. Johnston; forwards, right wing, H. Spandley and J. Hunter; left wing, L. York and R. Livingstone; centre, J. Noot. Colors, red and blue.

There should be a good attendance as the men from the barracks and warships will attend en masse to back up the Garrison, while the Victorias' supporters will also be there in full force and they all may expect a hard and fast game from start to finish. The senior cup is now held by Wellington, who have held it for two years. They are to play Vancouver in semi-finals, the winners in which will play the winners of the Garrison v. Victoria semi-finals for the cup.

This afternoon the Columbias will hold a practice at Beacon Hill, to prepare for the league match with the Victorias on New Year's Day. All members of the team are requested to turn out.

Better Late Than Never.—They should have been here for Christmas, but only arrived yesterday. Fancy handkerchiefs with lace edges, drawn work and hand embroidered — on view to-day at the White House—marked low on account of late arrival. *

Golden Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, of Carey road, Saanich district, will celebrate their golden wedding on New Year's day. Mr. Cook and wife are among the oldest pioneers here, having arrived on the steamer Beaver in 1851. As far as Mr. Cook knows, he, his wife and Mr. Joseph McKay are the only persons now living in Victoria who came on the first trip of the Beaver. Mr. Cook was for a number of years in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Handball Finals.—The final matches for the handball championship of the J.B.A.A. took place last evening, in the presence of a large number of members and ladies. The championship was won by Mr. H. B. Gressley, who defeated in turn Messrs. J. C. Scott and A. C. Anderson. During the evening Prof. Christol and Mr. T. L. Grahame gave an exhibition of fencing and Messrs. Gressley and R. Janion and J. C. Anderson played a four-handed game of handball, Gressley and Janion winning. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening spent.

"Hogmanay" Celebration.—There was quite a large gathering of Scotchmen at the usual weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society in their hall, Broad street, last night. The feature of the evening was the celebration of "Hogmanay" and partook of the nature of a social and concert. The chief of the society, W. C. Kerr, was in the chair. The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, chaplain of the Caledonia Society, honored the gathering with his presence and delivered a short address on "Patriotism." Brief addresses were also given by the chief and Mr. R. H. Jameson, after which an original poem was recited by poet Deans of the Caledonia Society entitled "An Address to the Scottish Regiments Bound for the Transvaal." During an interval refreshments were handed round, piper Robertson played a selection on the bagpipes and Mr. Hughes on the piano. The following programme was then gone through: Song, Mr. G. M. Watt, "The Smith's a Gallant Fireman"; recitation, Mr. Henderson, "Jameson's Raid on the Transvaal"; song, Mr. R. H. Jameson, "Oor ain Auld Hame"; recitation, Mr. J. McKay, "On the Heights of Alma"; song, Mr. W. Cormack, "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon"; short address, Mr. W. J. Hanna; recitation, Mr. Hay, "William and Mary"; song, Mr. G. M. Watt, "The Lang Awa Ship"; recitation, Mr. Morrison, "Downfall of Poland"; song, Mr. R. H. Jameson, "Annie Laurie," the company joining. A very enjoyable evening was brought to a conclusion by the whole of the members joining hands and singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Immense increase in the sale of the D. & L. Menthol Plaster evidences the fact that it is useful for all rheumatic pains, lumbago and lame back, pains in the sides, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

300 ACRES NORTH SAANICH

This magnificent property, charmingly situated, consists of 300 acres of first-class farming land, 150 acres of which are under cultivation, the balance being bush land of the best quality, easily cleared. This property is for sale at $37.50 per acre, and is probably the greatest bargain ever offered in the way of first-class farming property in Saanich.

Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort Street.

The Chiefship.—Contrary to expectations the board of police commissioners did not last evening appoint a successor to Chief Sheppard. The appointment, however, will be made to-day, Chief Sheppard retiring with the new year.

Best Dressed Lady.—At the U & I masquerade ball last evening Miss Bull won the prize for the best dressed lady. There were a large number present and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Stealing Bottles.—William Baird was last evening caught in the act of stealing bottles from the storeroom of the Brown Jug saloon. He will be given a hearing in the police court to-day.

Turkey Auction To-day.—At 11 a.m., 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. to-day Mr. Herbert Cuthbert will sell by auction a large number of turkeys and geese. These birds will be sold singly without reserve, and judging from the large sales yesterday to persons who bought the same goods last week the sales to-day should be very successful.

Again Adjourned.—There was another adjournment yesterday in the case of Jung Wah Sing, charged with stealing a trunk from a fellow-countryman. This time it was the prosecutor who asked for the adjournment. When the case was last called Jung appeared with a lawyer, and the prosecutor, not to be outdone, also secured counsel, but not in time to give said counsel an opportunity of looking up the case.

Christmas Entertainments.—Yesterday evening there were three more Christmas entertainments for the special pleasure of the young folks, the Sunday school children of the Victoria West Presbyterian church enjoying their annual treat, St. Columba's Presbyterian church at Oak Bay holding a similar affair, and Miss Merritt, who has done so much for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, organized through her efforts, attending to the wants of her youthful wards at a very successful social in the A. O. U. W. hall.

Teachers' Salaries.—At their meeting on Thursday the board of school trustees only partly completed the work of revising the salaries of the teachers to bring them to the standard fixed by the regulations. Another meeting will be held next week to complete the work. Heretofore the revision of the salaries has been left to the new board, but this term the trustees have in contemplation the submission of the estimate for the coming year before their retirement and in consequence the salary question must first be settled.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Trethewey & Brittain send in the following abstract from the United States Patent Office Gazette, for the week ending December 9, 1899: During that week the number of patents issued to citizens of the United States was 459; Austria-Hungary, 1; Belgium, 1; Bermuda, 1; Canada, 8; Great Britain, 17; France, 4; Germany, 27; Italy, 2; New Zealand, 1; Queensland, 1, and Victoria, 2. A total of 523, 174 of which were assigned to manufacturing firms and others before the grants were made.

"The blood is the life." Science has never gone beyond that simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgment are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. No one can be well balanced in mind and body whose blood is impure. No one can have a wholesome and pure life unless the blood is pure. Foul blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the blood is pure, body and brain are alike healthy and life becomes a daily happiness.

Free—Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Sent 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

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With every purchase

1 Sheet Latest Popular Music

Our large stock Xmas Musical Goods have arrived. For quality and price we offer you the best selected stock in the city. Give us a call.

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MUSIC DEALERS. 93 GOV'T. ST.

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GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

Many Thanks.

For your kind and liberal patronage during the passing year. That you have appreciated our good goods and liberal store methods is proven by our greatly increased business.

During 1899 we added many new lines to our stock, doubled our store space, and added several hundred square feet to our manufacturing rooms.

In the coming year 1900 we hope to do even better than this, and with your help we will. Wishing you the compliments of the season, we remain faithfully yours,

Pottinger's

Ideal Provision Store No. 72 Yates St., between Government and Broad Streets.

Real Hair Switches.

Natural curly fringes, Pompadour Rolls and Combs, etc. Combings made up in any style; also Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Scalp Treatment, Face Massage, Manicuring, etc., at

MRS. G KOSCHE'S
55 DOUGLAS STREET, NEAR FORT.

Boys Boys

Clothing Quality

Ours is not "bargain counter" clothing—you can buy that anywhere—and pay for it in the long run. Every suit or overcoat we sell we fully guarantee—and we back up our guarantee with a new garment, or your money back, if wear's not satfactory.

BOYS' BLUE NAP OVERCOATS

Long sewn—on capes, check lining, large pockets, well made, strongly sewn seams—Sizes 4 to 7 years, $2.50; 8 to 11 years, $3.00; 12 to 14 years, $3.50.

Boys' Vestee Suits — Dark tweed, vest and jacket nicely trimmed and braided, trousers lined—$2.75, ages 4 to 7 years.

Cameron,
Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter,
55 Johnson Street.

Silver Novelties.

LADIES' TOILET SETS.
GENT'S SHAVING SETS.
VICTORIA SOUVENIRS.

And a large variety of useful and fancy novelties in silver of the latest designs—the correct thing for Xmas presents. The prices are reasonable.

A. A. CLAYTON,
29 Fort St., three doors from Gov't. St.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Just Arrived at

Oriental Bazaar, 90 Douglas Street and at
152 Gov't St. near Victoria Hotel Yokohama Bazaar,

Best Place to get Japanese Fancy Goods

Special Reductions on Prices for this Month.

VICTORIA GIRLS' SCHOOL
STANLEY AVENUE.
Principals: Miss Dawson and Miss Green
Kindergarten, Primary and Advanced Classes. Term opens January 2nd.

The Hutcheson Co'y, Ltd.
Victoria's Popular Store, 30th Dec., 1899.

What say you to a pair of Kid Gloves to-day?

FOR A NEW YEAR'S GIFT, there is nothing more pleasing and acceptable to the ladies than Kid Gloves, provided they are of good quality and excellence.

OUR GLOVES ARE GUARANTEED.

ABOUT KID GLOVE PRICES.

At $1.00 Ladies' French Kid Gloves, 2 stud, stitched back, Special.....$1 00

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At $1.25 Ladies' Extra Quality, French Kid Gloves, patent lacing, special value $1.25

At $1.00 Ladies' Winter Kid Gloves, lined, fancy wool deep fur gauntlet, special.....$1.00

The Westside for Kid Gloves, TO-DAY

HATS FOR 1900

In Fedoras We are showing a very large range of the newest American manufacture, black and colored—$1.50 to $4.50.

J. B. Stetson's Alpine Hats and Christie's London Stiff Hats have no peers

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government VICTORIA, B. C.

New Year's Happiness

Can be increased by Good Resolutions

TO BUY ALL YOUR

GROCERIES and WINES

FROM

ERSKINE, WALL & Co.

A FEW THINGS THAT WOULD MAKE YOUR FRIENDS HAPPY IN THE NEW YEAR.

MANDOLINS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, VIOLIN CASES,
MUSIC CASES, METRONOMES, ACCORDEONS,
CONCERTINAS, MUSIC BOXES, BANJO CASES, GUITAR CASES,
MUSIC STANDS, PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES,
Anything else in the Music Line.
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GOLF CLUBS, GOLF BALLS, etc. REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
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Be sure and get DEWEY Cannon or an Uncle Sam Pipe for New Year's Eve.
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M. W. WAITT & Co.
60 Government Street.

10 TO 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

100 Per Cent. Hatched.
In a recent hatching contest in which there were over 400 trials the hatch was 100 per cent. in 10 cases with
PETALUMA INCUBATORS.
This machine has been demonstrated to be as near absolute perfection as can be attained. The regulation of heat, air and moisture have been proven perfect. See our new egg tray and other improvements.
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MACHINES ON EXHIBITION. CATALOGUES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Good Family Flour $1 00
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COME AND SEE. CANDY, NUTS AND RAISINS.

HARDRESS CLARK,
98 Government Street, :-: Old Post Office

Electric Light Fittings.
Graceful,
Elegant,
Novel.
Call and Inspect Our New Stock.
G. C. Hinton & Co.
60 Government Street.

City's Health Is Very Good.

Annual Reports Submitted to the Board of Health Yesterday.

Unsanitary Condition of the Indian Reserve the Subject of Discussion.

A meeting of the municipal board of health was held yesterday morning at the city hall. Mayor Redfern, who presided, explained that the fact that the city had a clean bill of health during the year, as far as contagious diseases were concerned, accounted for there not having been more meetings of the board. Yesterday's meeting was a very short one, the reports of the medical health officer and sanitary officer being received and adopted, some desultory discussion following. The reports were very satisfactory, showing the death rate to be one of the lowest in years. The medical health officer's report follows:

Victoria, December ,23, 1899.

To the Local Board of Health, Victoria, B. C.:

Gentlemen: During the past year Victoria has been unusually free from contagious diseases. In the spring a mild form of measles was very prevalent, and this autumn there were a few cases of measles and chicken pox. Only two cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria were reported. I am unable to state the number of cases of typhoid, as they were not all reported. Most of the latter came from canneries, mining camps, and places outside of the city. At present there are no quarantinable diseases in Victoria.

The isolation hospital, though little used, was kept in constant readiness to receive any cases of contagion that might occur. During the year one case of diphtheria, one of scarlet fever, one of erysipelas, and two of measles were treated at the hospital. Five suspects entered the hospital for detention and disinfection. A Formaldehyde disinfecting machine and a stock of Formaldehyde solution for disinfection has been purchased. We are now able to disinfect dwellings, clothing, furniture, etc., without destroying or injuring anything.

I paid five visits to the leper colony on Darcey Island. There are at present five patients, all Chinese. Two deaths occurred during the year. There were no new cases. On the night of June 15, by the extension of a bush fire, the east wing of the building occupied by the lepers was burned completely. One of the inmates, Lim Sam, of Victoria, was burned to death. Fortunately, there still remained plenty of buildings to comfortably house all the patients, and as the supplies were not all destroyed no real privation was experienced. On receipt of the news of the fire, I at once visited the island with a complete stock of food, clothing, utensils, furniture, etc., to replace the articles lost. This lazaretto is now in a truly deplorable condition. Only one man is comfortably able to work. Two of them are quite helpless and depend for wood, fire, nursing and attendance on the feeble efforts of the others. The time has now arrived when some steps must be taken to provide for the proper care of these unfortunates. Having failed to get the federal government to care for them, an effort should be made to get the local government to do it.

Considerable progress has been made with sewer connections, though a great many buildings are not yet connected. Re sewers, cess pits, nuisances, etc., I may state that no amount of legislation or compulsion will be successful without the intelligent co-operation of our citizens. In too many instances the sanitary inspector finds that a man will spend more money in legal costs in fighting a clause in the Health, Sewer, or Wash House By-law than it would have cost to put his premises in condition to comply with the law. In this connection I would respectfully recommend that:

(a) The city do its own scavenging.

(b) The law be so amended as to provide a fine for plumbers connecting closets with surface drains.

(c) No cess pits be permitted within the city limits.

I would also suggest that the care of the morgue be placed in the hands of the sanitary inspector.

I desire to testify to the ready assistance in the performance of my duties I have received throughout the year from the mayor and council, the members of the medical profession, the public school teachers and the police.

Appended is a list of deaths for the year, with their causes. This is as complete as the data at hand will permit.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
R. L. FRASER, M.D.,
Med. Health Officer.

Gastro—Intestinal Diseases.—Peretonitis, 8; gastric ulcer, 1; appendicitis, 3.

Nervous Diseases.—Apoplexy, 8; cerebral abscess, 2; myelitis, 1; cerebral softening, 2; paralysis, 3; cerebo-spinal meningitis, 6.

Zymotic Diseases.—Cholera infantum, 5; typhoid fever, 1; berri berri, 2.

Respiratory Diseases.—Pneumonia, 14; bronchitis, 3.

Kidney Diseases.—Chronic nephritis, 11; diabetes, 1; uraemia, 2; pyonephrosis, 1.

Hepatic Diseases.—Cirrhosis, 4; gall stones, 1.

Circulatory Diseases.—Hemorrhage, 2; embolus, 1; heart disease, 18; aneurism, 3; ulcerative endocarditis, 1.

Other Causes.—Delirium tremens, 1; shock from burn, 2; abscess, 1; senile gangrene, 2; senile debility, 3; pyosalpinx, 2; scorbutus, 1; cancer, 18; tuberculosis, (all forms), 34; Chinese (not certified,) 22; still born, 14; chronic alcoholism, 1; no cause given, 5.

Total, 210. Estimating the population at 26,000, the death ratio for 1899 was 8.07 per 1,000.

The usual discussion followed on the care of the lepers at Darcey island, it being pointed out that it was very unfair to saddle the city of Victoria with four-fifths of the cost simply because the Chinamen entered the Dominion at this port. Dr. Fraser also stated that it would soon be necessary to provide an attendant, although since his last visit a young Chinaman in the first stages of the disease had been sent there. The doctor also gave some information of the disease, which he stated was not contagious in the ordinary acceptation of the term, neither was it hereditary. A person might live on the island and attend the patients without contracting the disease, but again if their health or the climatic conditions or environments were suitable to the propagation of the germs they would fall victims to it.

The question of turning the civic isolation hospital over to the directors of the Jubilee hospital was also discussed, Mayor Redfern and Ald. Humphrey expressing themselves as strongly opposed to such a move, as the cost of maintenance would be greater than at present.

It was stated by Dr. Fraser that the hospital directors were desirous of having the isolation hospital so that there probationary nurses would have a training in the treatment of contagious diseases. He though patients would prefer to be treated by certificated nurses.

The sanitary officer's report follows:

Victoria, December 26, 1899.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Health:

Gentlemen: I beg to submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1899.

I was appointed sanitary inspector on June 1, 1899. There were 144 complaints received by my predecessor, and 183 by myself, which I attended to. I serves 117 written notices to abate nuisances, all of which have been abated.

I caused eleven householders to have their closets disconnected from the surface drains, twelve cess pits have been cleaned out and filled in. I disinfected 6 rooms (13,400 cubic feet); made regular visits to night soil tank on Cook street, which is giving every satisfaction.

In my spare time I visited slaughter houses, fish markets, public wharves, and Chinese hospital.

I made many visits through the slums of Chinatown, and can say of the latter, though still far from sanitary, it is infinitely better than it was in former years. The greatest evil I find in the plumbing and the most difficult to get them to put in a sanitary condition.

The present method of flushing the surface drains is expensive, and at the same time is far from being satisfactory. I would recommend them to be flushed direct from the water mains; one man could do the work in a week. By the present method, it takes four men, a horse and cart and 900 feet of hose per month.

All surface drains with outlets on the beaches should be carried out by a box to low water.

I wish to draw the attention of your honorable body to the unsanitary condition of the Indian reserve, within the city limits. I cannot use strong enough language to express my opinion of it. There is no pretence whatever to keep it in a sanitary condition, and in the summer time, when there is always a number of Indians coming in, betwixt stagnant water and filth it would be bad enough ten miles from Victoria.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES WILSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

Dr. Fraser said that the Indian reserve as it existed without any sanitary arrangements, was a menace to the city, and the board decided to ask the Indian department to do something in the matter. The balance of the report was recommended to the council of 1900.

The question of tainted turkeys being brought from the East was referred to by Ald. Beckwith. It was explained that the turkeys, which had spoiled so many Christmas dinners in Vancouver, had come out in a car, the refrigerating apparatus of which did not work well.

Ald. MacGregor asked if fish which were allowed to remain on a fish stand for several days with water running over them were fit for food. Dr. Fraser having replied that the flesh was not thereby injured, the board rose.

* * *

After the board of health meeting, Mayor Redfern was waited on by the executive committee of the Jubilee hospital, consisting of the president, Mr. H. D. Helmcken, and Messrs. T. Shotbolt, Joshua Davies and F. Elworthy, secretary. They pressed the proposal that the isolation hospital should be managed by the directors of the Jubilee hospital, but the Mayor replied that he did not think that would be favored by the council. The committee also urged the necessity of further financial aid to provide additional accommodation, including a ward for the temporarily insane. The arguments advanced were the same as those placed before the government. The Mayor advised the committee to place their wants in writing and submit them to the incoming council.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

ZOLA ON ANGLOPHOBES.

Tells Why the French Do Not Love the British—History Shows They Have Always Been Enemies.

London, Dec. 21.—Zola, who has been in retirement at his Paris home for some time, shows by an interview with the Paris correspondent of the Post this morning that he continues to take eager interest in public affairs. The Post correspondent asked the novelist to explain the cause of French ill-feeling toward Great Britain. This is part of what he said:

"The great mass of the French people not acquainted with the details of the more or less complicated dispute that culminated in the South African war, an unreasoning mob, can not enter into the niceties of such questions. In its eyes Great Britain is a powerful nation, with well-nigh inexhaustible resources, assaulting a small, weak people. The impulses of a mob, though unreasoning, are frequently generous, and therein I believe lies the explanation of public opinion, not merely in France, but also in Germany and Russia.

"Regarding this war, my own opinion is not different from that of a majority of the French people. I do not know the merits of the case, but it seems to me that Great Britain, with its vast strength, could afford to be extremely patient in dealing with a small people like the Boers, even if they were unreasonable, and without loss of dignity, could have consented to arbitration of the matters in dispute or found some other way to avoid war.

Before war was declared, and also some little time afterward, I received a great number of letters from Holland, Belgium, France and even Great Britain. The writers say they knew I took the side of the weak against the strong, and asked me to write a letter to the Queen praying her to prevent the war. I did not do this. I sent a reply to all my correspondents that my knowledge of the dispute was insufficient, and that matters had already gone too far.

"It is true that we excoriate you. There are several reasons for this feeling. French history shows that for centuries Great Britain and Germany have been our hereditary enemies. Then the French nation suffers from uneasiness. All traditions show that she has always been a warlike people, worshiping military glory and marching with flying colors from one end of Europe to the other. France, defeated thirty years ago, can no longer indulge these desires. The result is ferment, traceable to galling hereditary instincts.

"The French people, though unconscious of it, see neighboring nations playing a military part, which they can no longer fill themselves. It would be an exaggeration, however, to say that the French hate the British. It would be more accurate to say they distrust them on account of the recent outburst of imperialism, that began with the Fashoda incident. This imperialism is similar to the false patriotism responsible for the present situation in France, and I am very sorry to see that it exists even in the United States, and it may take hold of Great Britain before very long.

"This false patriotism is represented in France by a party one of whose leading cards consists in attempts to fill the office of fanning foreign hatreds in the name of patriotism. They take advantage of this atavism not for party purposes, but for defamations intended for home consumption only. Unfortunately were this party ever to get possession of the government the republic would be driven inevitably into war. The leaders would not want to make war because they know how ill prepared for it we are, and know that it might result in the obliteration of France; but they could not help themselves, and could not even count on Russia, which would only move if France attacked.

"Intelligent Frenchmen desire no war. Personally, my longing has always been an alliance between Great Britain, France and Germany. Such a union would keep peace effectually. None would dare to disturb it. France must realize that her future depends upon her industries. If France relies on war for aggrandizement, she is doomed to disappear, but there is a great social movement preparing that will sweep away alll such barbarism.

"Great Britain also must realize that her real greatness does not depend on conquest. If she becomes a military nation the principle of liberalism, not her honor, will inevitably disappear. Great Britain must hold to her liberal traditions, or she, too, will disappear. Nations that rise by the sword perish by the sword."

EXAMINE THE TONGUE.

The skilled physician reads your condition by a glance at your tongue. If it is coated and you have a bitter taste in your mouth in the mornings he knows your liver is torpid and sluggish and prescribes the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They cure biliousness, stomach troubles, and all liver and kidney disorders. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers.

Re William Buckett, Deceased.

Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands upon or against the estate of William Buckett, deceased, who died on the 5th day of November, 1899, and of whose last will probate was on the 8th day of December, 1899, granted to Donald McLean, of Victoria, British Columbia, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of January, 1900, verified by statutory declaration, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and for the assets, or any part thereof, so administered and distributed he will not be liable to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand he shall not then have had notice. And all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said executor

Dated this 13th day of December, 1899.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
30 Langley Street, Victoria,
Solicitors for the Executor.

A very useful little table was recently published by the late Peter J. Leech, of Victoria, entitled:

"Hour Angles Without Logarithms."

It was originally intended for the use of surveyors in Canada, but the results obtained from it are sufficiently accurate to be of great service to navigators in the latitudes mentioned, viz., 40 degrees to 60 degrees north, and 40 degrees to 60 degrees outh.

Should the navigator prefer to determine his hour angle in the usual manner, Mr Leech's table will prove invaluable as affording a ready check upon his work.

Copies of the table may be had at the bookstores, or at the office of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Victoria

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Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

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who has not yet worn a JOHN NOBLE COSTUME would do well to order one now. JOHN NOBLE'S Canadian customers are constantly increasing, and hundreds of letters have been received from them declaring the value to be far and away superior to anything of the kind obtainable in the Dominion. The explanation is that the firm being The Largest Costume Manufacturers in the World, possesses unequalled facilities for economic production.
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THE THREE STOCK SIZES are 34, 36, 38 ins. round bust (under arms), waists 24, 26, 28 ins. skirts being 38, 40, 42 ins. long in front. Any other size CAN BE MADE TO MEASURE, 40c. ext.

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Model 1352. Consists of Costume Skirt and Stylish Bodice. The frills extend over shoulder and down to waist in front, and are with box-pleat and collar, trimmed a narrow fancy braid. The effect is charming. Price $2.56 complete. Carriage, 65c. Skirt alone, $1.35. Carriage 45c

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THE JOHN NOBLE KNOCKABOUT FROCKS are just the thing for growing girls. Strongly made, with saddle-top, long, full sleeves and pocket. Lengths are from 21 to 45 ins. (from top of neckband to bottom of skirt in front). Prices are 21ins., 35c; 24ins., 48c, and 12c. for every additional 2 inches after 24 inches. Postage on sizes 21 to 33 ins. 32c. Others, 40c.

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BLACK BASS
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If you want to find out which is really the best tea in Canada, buy a package of Blue Ribbon Ceylon and it wont take you long to decide.

Fighting Blood Of the West.

Views of Prominent Military Men on the Force Now Being Enlisted.

Said to Be Just the Stamp Required for Service in South Africa.

From the Winnipeg Tribune.

"If anyone had told me a year ago that we would be by this time sending troops to fight for the honor of the British Empire," said a citizen recently, "I would have laughed at the idea, but history is made at a very rapid rate these days, and it is hard to say what another year may bring forth. I am glad to see that in her eagerness to spring to the defence of the Empire, Canada is holding her position as the foremost colony of the British crown.

The sentiment expressed in these words seems to be the prevailing spirit of everyone who expresses any opinion on the subject, and those who do not express opinions breathing a spirit of martial ardor are very few and far between. The spirit of the ancient wars is in the air, and the ordinary peaceful citizen is apparently intoxicated thereby. The news of disaster to the British arms, far from causing a feeling of despondency, has aroused the sturdy Saxon blood of Canada to the fighting pitch, and from sea to sea an intense wave of loyalty to the Queen and the British nation has swept, unchecked by any selfish motive. Especially is this the case in Winnipeg, where the population is so largely of English, Scotch and Irish extraction. The sending of the first contingent was a gratification to the pride of the nation, which felt that Canada would be ably represented in the difficulties and assured ultimate triumph of the Empire. This feeling has been further gratified by the call for the second contingent, and the enthusiasm is greater than ever.

"There is not the slightest doubt," said an ex-officer of Major Steele's scouts, in discussing the situation, "that Western Canada alone could send out at least 1,000 men well adapted to the military service in South Africa, and I believe fully better than many corps in the regular British army. The great advantage among the colonial troops, especially those of our Western plains, is their perfect mobility. They may not be trained machines as we see in the crack corps of the army when they are drawn up for parade, but for the thousand and one duties to be performed in modern war, from rushing a position to building a bridge, give me the ordinary Western Canadian. They are hardy, daring, cautious and capable of using their own brains in time of need. Moreover, to be on the constant lookout seems to be a second nature, and it is impossible to catch them napping or take them by surprise. They are consequently invaluable as scouts. I have seen five actions in the Sioux Indian wars on the American plains, and have served under Major Steele in the campaign of 1885, and my admiration for the rough and ready riders of the plains is founded on plenty of experience. In my opinion the proper man to command the mounted force is Major Steele. He is not a personal friend of mine any more than the other officers who have been named, but from a wholly impartial standpoint I believe him to be the man best adapted to lead Canada's scouts in the Transvaal. He made a name for himself in 1885, and was the idol of the troops in Yukon. He is the only officer who has had extensive experience in handling Canadian troops in actual warfare, and has a large degree of that shrewdness, versatility and practical horse sense which is far better than having a head full of the moth-eaten 'strategies of war' as learned honored books in military libraries, and which the Boers are now busily engaged in knocking into a cocked hat. If Major Steele were to be appointed to the command, although I am a married man with a family, I would roll up my blanket and go as a private, because I know the man and would have perfect confidence in his ability as a leader."

As to Canada's capabilities in the matter of raising troops, the opinions of a large number of retired officers in this city were ascertained by a Tribune reporter in personal conversation, and the consensus of opinion among men well qualified to judge is that at least 1,000 troops could be sent from Manitoba and the Territories alone. Major Chambre, of the 90th Battalion, in speaking on the subject, said:

"I think the only difficulty that the officers will experience in the matter will be in pacifying those who are not successful in getting enlisted. If all were taken who have volunteered, Western Canada would be sending more like five thousand than five hundred troopers. As an officer and a Canadian I am proud of the manner in which Canada has acted. The troops being sent from Manitoba have not their superior in the world as scouts and light cavalry, and that is the very point where the British army is weak. If the cowboys and policemen of the Western prairies do not ferret the Boers out of their holes, then no other troops need try, and if the British army is led into traps with our men as scouts, the Transvaal must be different from any other country in the world."

Capt. Peters, who will be remembered as one of the veterans of the campaign of 1885, expressed himself as highly pleased with the character of the troops now being sent, and with the practical manner in which they are being enrolled. "There is no doubt," said he, "of the efficiency of the men, as there are hundreds of old cavalrymen and policemen scattered throughout the West, wanting nothing better than a chance for a brush with the Boers. They are without exception excellent riders and are accustomed to taking in a large range of country, so that they can distinguish objects at a distance, where the ordinary man would see nothing. They can rough it in all kinds of weather and are accustomed to act for themselves in an emergency. This is a great and indispensable characteristic of a scout, and one in which most soldiers are sadly lacking, being too dependent upon their officers. The spirit displayed will show to the world that the British Empire is a unit."

Capt. Parry, of the 90th Battalion, has expressed great satisfaction with the magnificent response which the call to arms has received. "The men who are best fitted by all odds for cavalry service among the volunteers of Canada are the rough riders of the Western plains. They are mostly good marksmen and can be relied upon to keep a cool head in time of need. This is an indispensable quality in the scout, and one which the Canadian soldier can be fully relied upon to display. The best thing about the Western cowboy and policeman is that they can stay in the saddle for hours at a stretch without the least inconvenience, and have been known to ride 90 miles inside of 24 hours. That is, I believe, an unprecedented feat. The horses are as tough as the riders, and can live on half nothing. This class of men and horses is just what is wanted in Africa, and Western Canada can well supply thousands of them."

Col. Scolbe, a gentleman well known as an earnest student of military tactics, is of the opinion that the force which will leave for the scene of war will be one of the most creditable in the British army. He has seen much of the character of the men who will compose the force, and is well able to judge their efficiency. The colonel has all along contended that the British force was weak in good scouting men, and expressed the opinion that the first contingent should have been composed largely of mounted men for this important duty. He is confident that the ex-policemen and rangers of the Western prairies are specially well adapted to meeting the Boers and beating them at their own game.

Capt. Mackie, of the 90th Battalion staff, has volunteered to go on the second contingent, and is delighted with the prospect of serving with the Western men if he is accepted. He has expressed the opinion that instead of 500, the Western country could supply 5,000 troops, and that they would be a credit to Canada and a most efficient force for the British army there can be no reasonable doubt. The riders of the plains will give a good account of themselves when they are ordered to the front on the veldt of South Africa.

GRASSHOPPER GLACIER.

The Tomb of Thousands of Tons of the Long-Legged Insects.

There are many remarkable glaciers in that party of the Rocky mountains split that crosses the southern border of Montana. A part of this region has hitherto been unmapped, and its more elevated portions were unvisited and unnamed until last summer, when a geographical party piloted the way up the mountains and discovered some of the largest glaciers in the temperate regions of the western world. Here rises Granite peak, which, according to Mr. Gannett, is the culminating point of Montana, 12,824 feet high.

Among the glaciers found in these mountains and recently described by James P. Kimball as Grasshopper glacier, which describes its name from the enormous quantity of grasshopper remains that are found on and in the glacier. Periodically the grasshoppers that thrive in the prairie to the north take their flight southward and must needs cross the mountains. Their favorite route seems to be across this wide glacier, and in the passage scores of them succumb to the rigor of cold and wind, fall helpless upon the snow and are finally entombed in the ice. In the course of time billions of them have been the victims of this glacier. They are of course carried by the ice river down into the valley and deposited at the melting edge of the ice, and Mr. Kimball says that thousands of tons of grasshopper remains are the principal material at the lower edge of the glacier. We hear very often of rocks and sand as forming the terminal moraine of glaciers, but here is a glacier whose principal morainal material is grasshoppers.

These insect remains are washed out of the ice in furrows wherever the sun's heat has grooved the surface into runlets of descending water. The grasshoppers permeate the glacier from top to bottom. No fragment of ice can be broken so small as not to contain remains. Most of the insects have been reduced to a coarse powder and the furrows of them washed out by the runlets and naturally disposed in parallel lines are very dark in color.

THE FASTEST AFLOAT.

Latest British Torpedo Boat Destroyer Travels Forty Miles an Hour.

The latest torpedo boat destroyer for the English navy is called the Viper. It is designed to make 40 miles an hour, the speed of an ordinary express train. This is accomplished by the use of the Parson turbine engine. The Viper is not unlike the run of British torpedo boat destroyers, except that she is larger. Her slim, finely formed hull is 210 feet long, with a maximum beam of only one-tenth the length. She has a displacement or total weight of 325 tons, and draws only 5 feet 4 inches of water—quite two feet less than any other boat of her class. It is not until one's eyes rest on her stout, stumpy smokestacks and the great gaping ventilators, down whose throat must go the fierce draught for her roaring furnaces, that one realizes a sense of hidden power.

The marine turbine is another adaptation of the modern windmill in principle, but there the likeness ceases, for where the farmer's helper has a dozen blades, perhaps, Mr. Parson's turbine has several thousand. In this turbine there are none of the piston rods, shifting valve gears, revolving cranks and fly or balance wheels with which we are familiar. The propeller shafts become the balance wheels, the casings of the turbines become the cylinders, and the thousands of little blades studding the shaft collars become the pistons of old. These blades stud the collars as thickly as porcupine quills, and are turned at just the proper angle to receive the maximum impulse of the entering steam, which passes from one end of the case holding the turbine to the other. The steam, still full of vitality then passes into another lower pressure casing, where it finally expends itself before going on to the condenser, to be turned again into water for further use in the boilers. The blades in the first or high-pressure turbine are short, because the leverage upon them of the steam right from the boilers at an initial pressure of 250 pounds is enough to balance the power developed in the low-pressure turbine, where the pressure is much less, while the blades are correspondingly lower to give added force to the lessened power of steam. The casing fitting around the turbine is fitted with other blades like those on the shaft collar, only they are immobile, and they are to guide the steam into channels leading directly to the moving blades. In the ordinary engine steam is exhausted at a pressure of seven or eight pounds, which means that seven or eight pounds of propulsive force simply goes into the condenser as so much waste. With the turbine the steam is utilized thoroughly, and the exhaust is about one pound absolutely. This means that coal is not burned uselessly. Mr. Parson has designed his own boiler, which is of the modern high-power, fast-steaming, water-tube type, and no small share of credit given the turbine is due to the fine working of these boilers.

The Viper is driven by sixteen propellers, working in sets of four on four shafts, each shaft being turned by one turbine, the high-pressure turbine on each side actuating the outer shaft, which also has attached to it a small reversing turbine for running the boat astern, for the other turbines can give only a forward motion.

Because of the very high rate of revolution, the engines work substantially without vibration, which does away with the need of extra local strengthening of the boat, demanded by other engines, and because of the absence of vibration the guns can be aimed with more accuracy at high speed, while the physical tax on the crew is greatly lessened by the non-presence of that harmful shaking. Because of the smallness of the engines they can be placed below the water line and beyond the probable reach of an enemy's shot, and because of this low position they add materially to the stability of the craft. The use of numerous small screws, instead of two big ones, permits the boat to be operated to shallow waters, making her just that much more dangerous by her wider field of operations. The weight saved in the boilers and engines can be given over to more coal, yielding a greater radius of action, and the simplicity of the engines means less first cost, less expense in attendance, and a reduced outlay in annual up-keep. An economy in the use of steam is promised at something like 20 or 25 per cent. below that of the best of the ordinary 30-knot "destroyers."

The boat carries a destructive battery of one 12-pounder and five 6-pounder rapid-fire rifles, and two 18-inch torpedo discharges.

At top speed, which may exceed the promised 35 knots, the little witch will go ripping through the water at a rate that will make the spray sting like hail on the bare flesh, and to fall overboard means certain death as though one fell from a modern sky-scraper.

The turbine is not new, save in its application to ship propulsion, and the performance of the Viper means much to the shipbuilder of the world, ever intent on developing something in excess, even of our present fleet merchant craft and ocean greyhound.

Wild with Piles. . .

A Torturing Disease for which Dr. Chase's Ointment is a Positive Cure.

"I was wild with piles when I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has completely cured me."

This is the substance of scores and hundreds of letters received at these offices from every nook and corner of Canada.

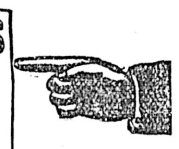
If you could only look over these letters you would be sure to find the evidence of your friends and neighbors. You could not then be skeptical of the merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only guaranteed cure for piles.

Ask your neighbor about it: ask your druggist or dealer what he knows about Dr Chase's Ointment. If you prefer, send a two cent stamp to these offices to pay postage on a free sample, which will be sent by return mail if you mention this paper.

Dr. Chase's Ointment has never yet been known to fail to cure piles. It will not fail in your case. It matters not what kind of piles you have or of how long standing, if you use Dr. Chase's Ointment freely and regularly it will cure.

For women suffering from itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment is a prompt relief. It also cures pimples, blackheads, exzema, salt rheum and all itching skin diseases. It is of inestimable worth in every home. 60c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ESQUIMALT - NANAIMO RY.

New Time Card to Take Effect Saturday, December 2nd.

Leave Victoria Daily	9.00 a.m.	
Leave Victoria Saturday	9.00 a.m.	and 3.10 p.m
Arrive Victoria D'ly except Sunday	11.45 a.m.	
Arrive Victoria Saturday	11.45 a.m.	and 6.25 p.m
Arrive Victoria Sunday	6.20 p.m.	

Excursion Tickets on sale to and from all Stations on Saturday and Sunday, good to return on Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager

Pither & Leiser, Sole Agents, Victoria, B.C.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase)	£600,000	$2,920,000
RESERVE	£100,000	486,666

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

Agents and Correspondents.—IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

Yukon and Atlin Gold Fields

Drafts, Letters of Credit, etc issued direct on Dawson City Atlin City and Saagwa.

Savings Bank Department

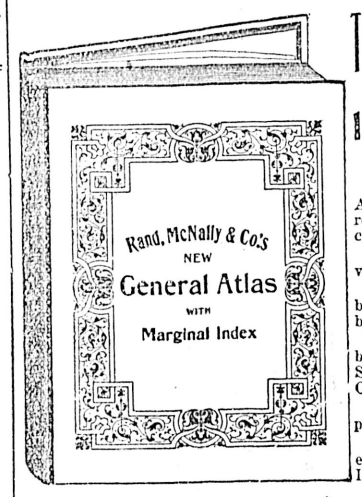
Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

AT LAST!

The Atlas Has Arrived.

KEEP POSTED ON THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



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STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

NOTICE

To intending purchasers of land suitable

...FOR...

Farms — Chicken Ranches
Nurseries — Market Gardens
Orchards — Milk Ranches
OR Suburban Homes.

The CLOVERDALE FARM ESTATE consists of some 400 acres, lying immediately north of Tolmie Avenue, between Saanich Road and Cook Street. Quadra street, a well-graded street, runs through the property, the city water main following the line of Cook street. Portion of it lying on the city boundary line has been divided into one and five acre blocks, suitable for SUBURBAN HOMES, and offers some splendid lots for building, and at the figures we can sell at it would PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE and buy an acre or two, instead of one lot in town. The balance has been divided into 8, 10, 12 and 20 acre pieces SUITABLE FOR FARMING, GARDENING, etc. There is a variety of soil to choose from, some of it being as GOOD LAND as you could possibly want. The bulk of the land is only TWO MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. This is a VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE, as you can dispose of your produce to the private consumer and get the highest market prices. THERE IS MONEY IN WORKING a piece of land so situated, as good prices can always be obtained off the consumer for milk, butter, eggs, etc. We are offering the land at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW FIGURES. After a certain proportion is disposed of the PRICES WILL BE RAISED, as the owners cannot afford to sell much at the present figures. The PRESENT PRICES make quite a consideration to purchasers, and if for nothing else you ought to buy it, as it would be a GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT. EASY TERMS will be given to those who wish it, deferred payments at 6 per cent. Further particulars will be willingly given.

APPLY TO.. Swinerton & Oddy, 106 GOVERNMENT STREET

OR TO.. Lee & Fraser, TROUNCE AVE.

Xmas Week AT Weiler Bros

A CAR LOAD OF

Dining Tables

FROM $6.50 TO $75.00 EACH.

— IN —

OAK, ASH AND ELM

The above Tables have just arrived, and we take this means of letting our customers who have been waiting know that they can now be seen.

Xmas Goods of Every Description.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER

Have been ordered to the Front
And the Public are invited to

CHEAPSIDE

TO BUY THEIR

Christmas Presents

BRASS FENDERS, COAL HODS AND FIRE IRONS.
FANCY TABLE LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.
AFTERNOON TEA SETS. FANCY CUPS AND SAUCERS.
CHILDREN'S TEA SETS AND BOYS' TOOLS, ETC.
BARGAINS IN TEA AND DINNER SETS.

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOV'T ST.

IMPERIAL HOTEL
Restaurant
(Theatre Block.)
NOW OPEN
Private Dinners and Suppers a Specialty
Rooms single and en suite.
Meals at all hours
English & French Cooking.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Dec. 29.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS:

The ocean area of low pressure has become very extensive and now covers this province and the Pacific coast states, being central off the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Snow is falling in Cariboo. In the American Plateau region the long-continued high is fast disappearing. In the Northwest Territories a high barometer with low temperatures, and fair weather still prevails.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	40	48
New Westminster	36	44
Kamloops	32	38
Barkerville	34	32
Calgary	2	8
Winnipeg	18	6
Portland, Ore.	38	40
San Francisco	38	48

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh easterly winds; unsettled, with rains or snow.

Lower Mainland—Cloudy, with rains or snow.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m. noon and 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	45	Mean	44
Noon	46	Highest	48
5 p.m.	48	Lowest	40

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 7 miles north.
Noon 12 miles east.
5 p.m. 24 miles east.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Rain—.07 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.566
Corrected 29.588

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

N. McLean, G. Wells.
C. G. Johnson, R. Jamieson.
J. Karney, G. Hicks.
A. C. Fraser, C. F. Marshall.
A. Heathorn, A. C. Martin.
W. H. Reed, Mrs. Rockett.
C. A. Holland, J. S. H. Matson.
J. H. B. Rickaby, F. Motzer.
J. C. Conlin, G. Sage.
Mrs. Duncan, J. H. Senkler.
F. Patton, W. F. Salisbury.
Mrs. Wells, W. A. Anderson.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Lewis Olson, N. Evors.
Mrs. J. Gielet, R. Hallond.
H. H. Lloyd, P. G. Doyle.
P. J. Hickey, Ed. Woods.
Master Hickey, Wm. McCona.
S. O. Brinker, F. B. Fay.
D. Baws, P. H. Hicks.
O. Roschell, Miss Corges.
E. W. Shirk, Mrs. Clausen.
J. Green, J. Jackson.
S. Hope, Mrs. Price.
Miss Ross, A. H. Peterson.
Ed. Terry, Capt. O. A. Anderson

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

R. H. Johnson, Fell & Co
Vic. B. & S. Co. Grant & Son.
Ham. Powder Co. Weiler Bros.
H. Jackman, Geo. Watson.
J. H. Jones, Vic. L. & M. Co.
J. Piercy & Co. B. & K. Milling Co.
Lenz & Leiser, Onions & P.
Erskine, W. & Co. W. T. Fraser & Co.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

D. Spencer, McCandless Bros.
A. C. Cowan, D. R. Ross & Co.
Ames Holden Co. G. A. Carleton.
Hickman T. Hdw Co Geo. Watson & Co.
Nicholles & R. J. W. Mellor.
W. S. Fraser & Co. B. W. Greer.
H. B. Co. C. M. Cookson.
Turner, B. & Co. J. A. Hinton.
J. H. Todd & Son. B. C. Soap Co.
S. Leiser & Co. J. L. Cassidy.
J. Piercy & Co. "Sowing Wind Co."
Thos. Shotbolt. Geo. Carter.
Lenz & Leiser. J. Y. Griffin & Co.
Wilson Bros. G. E. Munro.
G. R. Jackson. Brown & Cooper.
M. Marks. J. Tellick.
Wade & McKeon. Dom. Ex. Co.
B. & K. Milling Co.

CIVIC PROPERTY INSURANCE.

Toronto Decides to Carry Its Own Risks Rather Than Submit to Higher Rate.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—(Special)—The civic board of control to-day decided to fight the underwriters' board, which recently made a large increase in insurance rates on city property. As a result the board of control has decided that the city should carry all its own fire risks for public buildings except a policy for three-quarters of a million on the new city hall.

"77"
SPRANG INTO POPULARITY AS THE TRUE CURE FOR
GRIP

When Grip prevails, Cough Syrups, Emulsions, Inhalers and even Pills and Plasters are palmed off as cures.

But the true cure is "77" prepared by Dr. Humphreys in 1894 when Grip was raging and the people panic-stricken by its fatality. "77" sprang into popularity dispersing the plague, restoring confidence and quieting the fears of the people.

Its popularity is ever extending until it is used in every family for Grip, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza and Catarrh and as a preventive for Pneumonia.

Manual of all Diseases sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. of five for $1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Co. William & John Sts., N.Y.

LADIES' COMPANIONS....

Elegant New Year Presents From 35cents to $5.50.

HALL & CO., Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Blk.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

Egg Island Light Again in Order.

Keeper Brown Too Ill to Attend to Apparatus Returns to Victoria.

The Dread Bubonic Plague at Honolulu Alarms Coast Quarantine Officials.

D. G. S. Quadra returned yesterday evening from her Christmas visit to Egg island to investigate the cause of the non-working of Egg island light. Upon arrival at the island the illness of lightkeeper Brown was found to be the reason, he being too weak to wind the revolving apparatus up, and as he desired to be taken to Victoria for medical treatment he was, with his little child, taken aboard the Quadra, and a new lightkeeper installed. The light was again shown with its accustomed brilliancy and revolutions on the night of December 26. The weather during the northward journey was fine and the two days at Egg island all that could be desired, but homeward very wintry weather was experienced, strong gales and snow. Lightkeeper Brown has a sad charge to make against some captains in the northern trade. The lightkeeper says he had his ensign hoisted, union down, at the lighthouse for some days before the arrival of the Quadra, and though several steamers passed, when the sea was smooth enough to land, and one steamer came very close and whistled, yet none would send a boat, in the cause of humanity, to make any enquiries as to the signal of distress.

THE DREAD BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Increased Vigilence on the Part of the Local Quarantine Officials.

The breaking out of the bubonic plague in Honolulu will necessitate increased vigilance on the part of the quarantine officials at this port, and the San Francisco liners, which have hitherto been admitted on bills of health issued at San Francisco, may likely be required to pass the inspection of the Victoria quarantine officer, Dr. Watt. Every precaution has been taken at San Francisco to keep out the dread disease at that port. The transports Centennial and Newport which arrived the other day from Manila were thoroughly fumigated and detained at the quarantine station at Angel island for some time. The steamer Gaelic on her arrival from Honolulu was also put through a rigorous inspection. News from reliable sources, from the Orient, states that the disease is prevalent in China and Japan to an unusual extent, and that officers at Manila have taken precautions to prevent the plague from getting foothold there. News from Bombay is to the effect that the plague is still rampant in India, and in view of this the authorities in this city and at every port on the Pacific Coast will take strenuous precautions to prevent the introduction of the bubonic plague on this Coast.

NEW CAPE NOME ROUTE.

White Pass & Yukon Railroad Planning to Sell Through Tickets.

A plan for the sale of through tickets from Seattle to Cape Nome, by way of the White Pass & Yukon and river steamer route, is being formulated by the railway company, says the Post-Intelligencer. For some time the matter has been under consideration, but General Manager Hawkins is not yet ready to give details of the project. It involves a traffic arrangement with the river lines, and this has not been consummated, though there is every indication that it will be in the near future.

The probabilities are that patrons will be given the choice of two routes, one by the river as far as Nulate, thence portaging across to Norton bay, there taking local steamers to Cape Nome; and the other the full length of the river and around through Behring sea to the district, constituting an all-water route, save the forty-three-mile stretch of railroad between Skagway and Lake Bennett.

THEOBALD SOLD.

Purchased by the Laconner Transportation Company of Seattle Yesterday.

The bark Theobald, which has been undergoing repairs at Esquimalt for some time past, yesterday became the property of the Laconner Transportation Company, of Seattle, a company composed of the owners of the schooner Hera, which was destroyed by fire off Clayoquot sound. Mr. E. W. Shirk, who was on board the Hera when she took fire, and Joshua Green, also of Seattle, came over yesterday to take over the vessel, she having been transferred to them by John Rosenfeldt, of San Francisco, the former owner. The price paid has not been made public. The bark will be engaged in the coal trade between Oyster Bay and San Francisco during the winter, and in the spring will take a cargo to Cape Nome. Captain Cameron will continue in command.

MARINE NOTES.

The Esquimalt drydock authorities are daily expecting the arrival of the N. P. steamer Sikh and the ship Hawaiian Isles, both having arranged to enter the dock for a cleaning.

The steamer Umatilla arrived last evening from San Francisco, having had a good run up the coast.

The Willapa saids for Northern British Columbia ports on Monday.

The Boscowitz sailed for Naas and way ports last evening with good freight and passenger lists.

The naphtha launch Blanche, run by A. Almanzia, with Dr. Crompton on board, broke down last night on her way in from William Head, and was picked up by the steamer Earle, which very kindly towed her into Esquimalt.

FILIPINO METHODS.

Insurgents Displeased by American Pursuit Appearing in Towns Terrorizing Loyalists.

Manila, Dec. 29.—The insurgents who evacuated the coast towns between Dagupan and Vigan, fleeing to the mountains before the advancing Americans are returning in small bands to the towns the Americans do not occupy, terrorizing the natives and Chinamen who showed friendship for the Americans.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

Working Time In Coal Mines.

Bill to Make Eight Hour Limit Compulsory Rejected in New South Wales.

Denial of Right of Legislature to Restrict the Privileges of Workmen.

From the Sydney Daily Telegraph.

The second reading of the Coal Mines Regulation Act Amendment bill was moved in the legislative council by Mr. Estell. The bill, he said, was one for restricting the hours of labor in coal and shale mines to eight per day. There were, he believed, more than 10,000 persons employed in coal and shale mines in this colony. A voluntary agreement between miners and mine owners came into effect in 1886, and ever since then the eight-hours' principle had purported to be in force. In the larger mines, where the miners descended to their work in cages, the hours were so restricted; but where the men entered the mines by tunnels, the system was not so closely adhered to. Still, the boys engaged as trappers and drivers were often compelled to be away from home as much as twelve hours per day, and to work more than eight hours. There was also a fear that the agreement might be repudiated, whereas if the principle were incorporated in an act of parliament, there would not be that fear. The miners had not a great deal to fear from the larger collieries, but they had something to fear at the smaller collieries, and should there be an attempt made to extend the hours of labor, there would be a strike which would entail a large amount of expense and suffering.

Mr. Want intimated that he intended to oppose the bill. They had to look at something more than either the men or the proprietors; they had to say whether they were carrying through legislation which was perfectly safe and good not only for the miners and owners, but for the colony. First of all, he objected to the bill because it was only intended to apply to coal and shale miners. He had seen men in gold and copper and in other mines working just as hard and in ground just as dangerous, in many cases, as men employed in coal mines had to do. If the house passed the bill, it would be an admission that they had been neglecting, and grossly neglecting, the interests of others as well as the coal and shale miners. The greatest objection to the bill was, to his mind, the fact that it was compulsory and drastic in its provisions.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the men had been agitating for this privilege for many years. He agreed that eight hours should be a day's labor for all manual laborers, but there was no chance of passing such an act, and they were trying to get the principle acknowledged in one direction, and would try to have it extended after they had experience of its operations.

Mr. C. G. Heydon was sorry that he was not able to agree with the supporters of the bill in saying that it ought to be read the second time. The provision that the employment should begin from the time that the workmen entered the mine, instead of from the time of his arrival at the working face, would mean a diminished output, because of the time that would be lost in descending the mine. A reduction of the output would mean an addition to the working expenses, and a consequent diminution of the profits, and perhaps of wages. The view of the working classes of this country seemed to him to be entirely fallacious—that there was only a certain fixed amount of work to be divided and that the man that took more than his fair share should be cautioned. It was, moreover, always an evil thing to unnecessarily multiply legislation; it was always better to come to an agreement.

Mr. Dangar said the Coal Mines Regulation act of 1896 was the result of a commission and that commission distinctly stated that the question of eight hours' labor should not be introduced. He had seen nothing since then to justify the introduction of this measure.

Mr. Clarke thought that two very simple amendments in the bill would dispose of the objections that had been urged against it. He therefore supported the second reading.

Mr. Pilcher saw no necessity for the bill, because the coal miners had got the eight hours' principle already by arrangement with the owners, and legislation was not required to secure it.

Mr. W. R. Campbell pointed out that the hours of labor were restricted in the Factories act. It was admitted that eight hours were sufficiently long for manual labor, and he could not see why, if that were the case, the principle should not be legalized.

Mr. Shepherd stigmatized the bill as a seven hours'one. A man, in his opinion, should be allowed to make the best use he could of his labor, and not be restricted in it.

Mr. Backhouse contended that this small concession now proposed would lead to a large amount of justice being done to the working men of the community, and therefore supported the bill.

Mr. Gould said that once it was admitted that parliament had a right to make a law that a man should not work more than eight hours a day, it had the same right to penalize a man if he did not work less than ten or twelve hours.

Mr. L. F. Heydon would vote for the bill if he thought it would confer any boon upon the masses of the working men, or if it were needed. It seemed to him that there was no need for it; therefore he thought it should not be passed.

The adjournment of the debate until that day week was moved by Mr. Buzacott, but the motion was negatived on division by 21 votes to 16.

Mr. Buzacott contended that the objection that the bill was a sample of piecemeal legislation was untenable, because all legislation was more or less piecemeal.

Mr. Hepher said that in some of the trades where the eight-hours' principle was formerly adopted it had now been abandoned, and he therefore thought that was a strong reason for legalizing the principle, as the bill sought to do.

Mr. Estell having replied, the motion for the second reading of the bill was negatived on division by 25 votes to 10.

Ayes, 10.—Messrs. Campbell, Mackay, Backhouse, Hepher, Wilson, Buzacot, Estell, Greville, Millen and Hughes.

Noes, 25.—Messrs. Jacob, Kerr, Cox, Bowker, Sir Arthur Renwick, Messrs. Want, Brown, C. C. Heydon, L. F. Heydon, Charles, Trickett, Gould, Moses, Kater, Macintosh, Jones, Cullen, Vickery, T. H. Smith, Shepherd, MacLaurin, Dangar, Mackellar, [illegible] and Humphery.

1900 - A HAPPY NEW YEAR - 1900

Those in search of New Year's Gifts are invited to inspect our stock of beautiful goods in

Watches, Jewellery and Silverware

Any one of which would be a suitable present; there is a great variety to select from and the prices are moderate.

C. E. REDFERN,
43 Government Street.

THE BRITISH MILITIA.

How It Is Constituted, Maintained and Called Out—Its Strength Is 135,000 Men.

From the London Daily Mail.

The calling out of the militia, which was communicated to parliament yesterday by a royal message, will undoubtedly cause great satisfaction, especially among its officers, whose complaint of recent years has been that their force is neglected by the government.

The militia of the United Kingdom is maintained for the purposes of augmenting the military strength of the country in case of imminent national danger or great emergency. By royal proclamation the whole or part of the force is liable to be embodied and placed on active military service within the confines of the United Kingdom, but men may volunteer to serve in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Malta and Gibraltar.

Recruits, who are drown from practically the same classes as the regular army, undergo preliminary training of not more than six months, and an annual training usually lasting twenty-eight days for the six years of their service, and at the end of each training are given a bounty of £1.

At the close of their first period of service the men can re-enlist for another six years, during which time the annual bounty is increased by one half.

Attached to and forming part of their territorial battalions, the officers and men when called out are liable for duty with the regulars, and are, to all intents and purposes, regular troops, and this also applies to the militia artillery, engineers, and submarine miners.

The system of recruiting is practically the same as for the regulars—voluntary enlistment—but in the event of any county or place not providing sufficient men the ballot may be resorted to. Each militia regiment has a permanent staff consisting of an adjutant, a small body of noncommissioned officers and drummers to conduct recruiting drills, and the ordinary business of the corps.

The militia reserve is formed of men who, belonging to the militia, voluntarily undertake the liability to join the regular forces and serve in any place to which they may be ordered in case of necessity. These men receive a double bounty of £2 for each training, and are on the same footing as the army reserve. The returns for last year gave the strength of this force as 27,761.

The effective strength of the entire militia force, according to the latest returns, is about 135,000, consisting of 126 infantry battalions, 32 corps of artillery, 2 fortress corps of engineers, 10 divisions of submarine miners and two companies of the medical staff corps.

There is nothing particularly extraordinary in the procedure ordered by the Queen's proclamation, as during the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and the Soudan war of 1885 the militia were embodied and did, as they will now, garrison service to replace regiments ordered abroad. There is no suggestion that events in the Transvaal will need the despatch of any of the militia reserve, and the embodiment is simply what has been for some days considered certain by military authorities.

A representative of the Daily Mail who inquired at the war office yesterday, was informed that at present no decision as to the regiment to be called out has been made, although the scheme for mobilization was in course of consideration.

A MASTODON'S TUSK.

A Big One That Natives Found in a River Cutting, Alaska.

From the New York Sun.

There is in the care of Mr. J. A. North of 62 Pearl street, a fine specimen of mastodon tusk, recently received from Alaska. Originally it was, by the estimate of scientific men who have seen it, nearly 15 feet in length, following the curve, but it is broken at both the base and the tip, and in its present condition measures 10 feet 8 inches in length and about 10 inches in diameter at the thickest part. It is of a very fine quality of ivory, and weighs 175 pounds. The tusk forms, roughly speaking, a curve of about 120 degrees upward. Besides this curve, there is something of a spiral form, the tusk bending slightly to the left from the base, and taking a more pronounced curve to the right, a little further along. At the base end there is a hollow of two feet, the encircling ivory being less than an inch in thickness. The color is a clear black at the upper end, and when discovered it was all of this color from age, but the main surface has been scraped, and is now the soft tint of old ivory.

The tusk is owned by a Norwegian missionary, whose name Mr. North does not know. It was sent by him to some friends in the West, who were to sell it for him, and they sent it to Mr. North, thinking he would be in a better position to dispose of it than they. So far as Mr. North knows its history it is as follows: In 1895 the government, following the advice of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Presbyterian missionary in Alaska, arranged for the transportation to Alaska of a large herd of reindeer from Labrador, with the idea that they would be useful as means of transportation in Alaska and that they would thrive there. It was thought desirable to send a missionary with them, and a young man in Minnesota, who, from a farm hand, had become a Lutherian minister, was secured. With his Eskimos, he penetrated to the far northern part of Alaska, and found there a tribe of native Indians in possession of the tusk. They were friendly, and readily sold him the specimen, agreeing to take him to the place where it was found. An expedition was organized and went to the banks of a swift river, which had cut out the crumbling banks until its current ran 15 feet below the level of the plain. From the bank, just above the water, the natives had found the tusk protruding. They had also dug out the bones of the mastodon's head, with the teeth still in the jaws, but the other tusk was missing and no part of the main skeleton was discovered.

The head was shown to the missionary, but he decided that he could not afford the cost of transporting it. Upon his return to the seacoast, he sent the tusk to his friends, who sent it to Mr. North. He thought that it could be sold by weight as ivory for more than the $125 it had cost him to get it to civilization. Scientific men from the university of Michigan examined it and said that it was between 3,000 and 5,000 years old. On account of its age and good condition they thought that it would bring more from a scientific institution than as ivory, Mr. North has already written to the Smithsonian institution about it. Mastodon ivory is, in itself, not rare. For more than 100 years there has been a trade in it in the New Siberian islands and other Russian possessions, and the first geographical surveys in Russia's far north were made by hunters of mastodon ivory. The greatest find, scientifically, was made by a Russian peasant in 1799, who discovered a mastodon, almost perfect, frozen in a huge block of ice. Good specimens of tusks, however, have never been common. Ivory dealers here say that the tusk in Mr. North's possession is the largest they have ever seen.

FOUND DEAD ON PRAIRIE.

Body of Indian Farm Instructor Picked Up—Supposed Accidental Death.

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—(Special)—John Hayden, farm instructor on the Rosseau Indian reserve, was found dead to-day on the prairie. His horse came home alone, and search was made with the above results. He was about fifty-one years of age and death is supposed to have been accidental.

REV. SOLOMON CLEAVER.

Former Victoria Pastor Accepts Call to Prominent Church in Toronto.

Winnipeg, Dec. 29.—Rev. Solomon Cleaver, pastor of Grace Methodist church, this city, and formerly of Victoria, B.C., has accepted a call to Sherbourne street Methodist church, Toronto, at the conclusion of his fourth year in June, 1901.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Re William Henry Flewin, Deceased

All persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased are requested to send particulars thereof with a statement of any securities (if any) held by them, and all parties indebted to the estate to pay the amount of their indebtedness, and any person having any deeds or other documents in hand belonging to the deceased to send the same to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated this 2nd December, 1899.

J. P. WALLS,
14 Bastion Square, Victoria.
Solicitors for the executors, Thomas Flewin, Chas. F. Flewin and Jarves Longhurst.

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